

## GOV. FOSS WILL VETO FENWAY BILL UNLESS BUSINESS DEMANDS IT

After Personal Inspection of Property Affected by Boylston Street Extension He Will Decide on Action.

## OWNS LITTLE THERE

Chief Executive Says That He Has Made No Land Investment in That Section for Five Years.

Governor Foss will personally inspect the property in the vicinity of the proposed extension of Boylston street across the Back Bay Fens with a view to determining whether public necessity demands the change, he said in an interview today with a Monitor reporter.

Unless he finds that the extension is required for the advancement of business and the development of the city to the westward he purposes vetoing the bill providing for the new road.

He is not familiar enough with the situation, he said, to say before inspection whether he regarded with favor the general proposition to alter the Charles river end of the Fenway entirely for business purposes.

Asked if he had any comment to make on recent editorials to the effect that his official action might be influenced by reason of his owning property in the Fenway, the governor said laughingly that his small holdings there would not influence him in the least.

When told that it was reported that he had bought Fenway land in anticipation of such legislation, he said:

"Why, I have not purchased a foot of land there for five years. What property I own in the Back Bay Fens was purchased prior to that time and long before I expected to be Governor."

## HOLD LAWRENCE BRIDGE HEARING

Representative Frederick W. Schlapp appeared before the committee on roads and bridges today to support his bill, which provides for the construction of a new bridge over the Merrimack river in the city of Lawrence.

The mayor of Lawrence and the city solicitor did not appear, as expected, but Senator Hibbard said that he had just talked with the city solicitor over the telephone, and that he said the matter should go to the next General Court.

Representative Schlapp announced, stating that there was a need for the bridge and that the matter should be acted on at the present time. As no one appeared in opposition the hearing was closed.

## SEEKS ACTION ON RUSSIAN PASSPORTS

Representative Lomax offered in the House today an order, which was laid over until tomorrow, memorializing Congress to take some action in alleged cases of disregard of American passports by Russian officials.

The order asks that the Russian authorities be duly informed by the proper American authorities that unless passports issued to American citizens for traveling in Russia be honored that negotiations will be begun to abrogate existing treaties between the two countries.

## PORTLAND HIGH SCHOOL BURNED

PORTLAND, Me.—Fire destroyed the Portland high school early today. The blaze originated in the engine room and was discovered shortly after midnight. It was nearly two hours later before it was under control.

The flames spread rapidly, shooting up through the four stories and bursting through the roof. The damage to the school and its contents is estimated to be nearly \$100,000.

## TACOMA ELECTS NEW MEN IN FIFTH RECALL ELECTION

TACOMA, Wash.—Two new faces will be seen in the municipal commission of Tacoma as the result of Tuesday's recall election, the fifth the city has experienced in 10 weeks.

Complete returns indicate that Commissioner of Public Works Wood and Commissioner of Finance Freeland have been re-elected and that Commissioner of Public Safety Roys and Light Commissioner Lawson have been recalled. F. P. Pettit will succeed Roys and B. J. Weeks will succeed Lawson.

## SURPLUS IN BRITAIN BRINGS UP PROPOSAL TO PAY LEGISLATORS

LONDON.—The British budget, presented in the House of Commons Tuesday by Mr. Lloyd George, contains a proposal to pay members of the House of Commons a salary of \$2000 a year.

The chancellor's realized surplus, including payments delayed in 1909-10 by the action of the Lords in throwing out the budget of that year, totaled \$28,035,000.

The estimated expenditure for the current year is \$906,170,000, which is \$28,750,000 more than last year. The estimated revenue for the current year is \$908,580,000.

The navy, civil services and pensions account for most of the increase. The payment of members of the House of Commons will absorb \$1,250,000 and the coronation will add another \$1,500,000 to the demands on the treasury.

Mr. Lloyd George said he had paid off \$130,000,000 of the national debt, which has been reduced by \$350,000,000 since the Liberals assumed power.

The prospects of a continuance of good trade, he said, were excellent, as the trade barometer stood "set fair." The chancellor announced the revision of the cocoa import duties, from which the protective effect is removed.

The opposition criticism on the budget centered in the provision for the payment of members of the House of Commons, to which Austen Chamberlain declared he was unalterably opposed, as it would deprive the members of the British House of the unique distinction of serving without pay.

A. J. Balfour, the opposition leader, obtained the promise of the government that an opportunity would be afforded later to debate the question fully.

## COURSES ANNOUNCED FOR NEW WENTWORTH INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

G. L. Williston, principal of the Wentworth Institute, the new industrial school on Huntington avenue which will open its doors Sept. 25, today issued a prospectus of the courses of study.

Both day and evening courses will be offered. The day courses are to be of two types—short one-year courses and more thorough two-year courses.

The one-year day courses are for beginners in machine work, pattern making, foundry work, carpentry and building, electric wiring and plumbing.

The two-year day courses are for those who wish to become superior workmen in machine construction and operation. Arithmetic and English will be the subjects for examination in two-year courses. Other courses have no examination for admission.

The evening courses are similar to those given during the day, with modifications necessary to more limited time.

The school year will be divided into three terms: a fall term, winter term, and a spring term. The fall term extends from Sept. 25 until the Christmas holidays; the winter term from Jan. 2 until the Easter vacation; and the spring term from April 1 to June 14.

The evening classes will be held only during the fall and winter terms.

## W. STARLING BURGESS MAKES TWO FLIGHTS AT QUANTUM FIELD

Marblehead Aviator, at Grounds About 6 O'Clock, Finds Conditions Right for Air Navigation.

## CIRCLES THE COURSE

Henry W. Longfellow of Allston Expects to Try Out Monoplane of Blériot Type This Afternoon.

W. Starling Burgess made two successful flights in his Burgess-Wright biplane at the Quantum aviation field early today. He arrived at the field at about 6 o'clock and found the conditions perfect. Shortly afterward he ascended and made three turns of the course and then alighted gracefully. Later he made a second flight, again circling the field three times.

Mr. Burgess left the field shortly afterward, but will return this afternoon, when he expects to go aloft again.

Word was received on the grounds that Henry W. Longfellow of Allston will be on the field this afternoon, and will make a "try out" with his new machine. Mr. Longfellow, with the assistance of William H. Rodd, has manufactured a monoplane of the Blériot type at cost of about \$1500.

The new monoplane has a 30-horsepower engine, invented by Mr. Longfellow, called the "Avis" engine. A speed of 25 or 30 miles an hour, Mr. Longfellow says, can be developed with this motor. The inventor has not yet flown, but he is eager to make an attempt.

Gliders from Harvard will also be in evidence at the field. Several gliders have already been out during the past few weeks and conditions for this branch of aviation are said to be almost perfect today.

Mr. Burgess did not attempt a flight Tuesday, after waiting for favorable conditions from early morning until sundown. At 4 a. m. he found the wind too strong for a flight and did not go to the field until about 6 o'clock. His biplane was in readiness for him, but the conditions were still unfavorable, a strong and gusty wind prevailing. Late in the afternoon Mr. Burgess was again at the field, but similar conditions existed. It was estimated that at no time during the day did the wind blow less than 10 miles an hour.

J. A. D. McCurdy, who won international fame last spring by his almost successful flight from Key West, Fla., to Havana, Cuba, and who visited the Burgess-Wright Company and Curtis shops at Marblehead Monday, desired to place orders for five biplanes, but because of work already booked by the concern the delivery to Mr. McCurdy would be so long delayed that it is doubtful if he places any orders at present.

Mr. Burgess was accompanied Tuesday by Norman Prince of Boston and Beverly. Mr. Prince was a student last winter at the Wright brothers' aviation school near Savannah, Ga., and it is understood that he is having a biplane built at the Burgess-Wright shops at Marblehead. He will probably be seen in some practice flights at Quantum.

## GUNBOAT NASHVILLE ON WAY TO BOSTON FROM GREAT LAKES

The gunboat Nashville, which has been used by the Illinois naval reserves on the Great lakes for the past year, has been ordered to the Charlestown navy yard, where it will arrive in June.

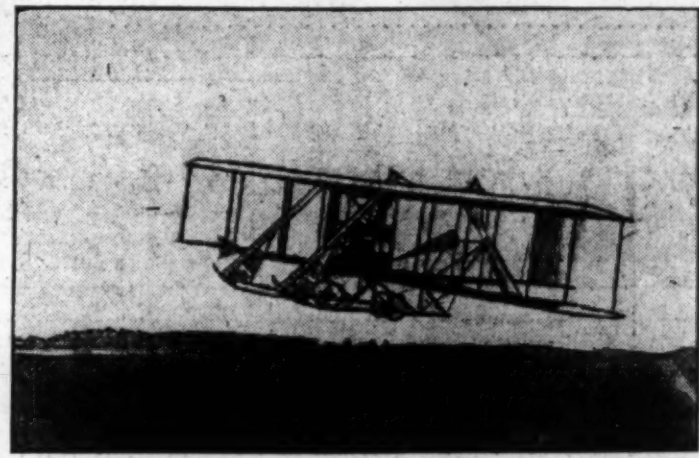
The Nashville will be relieved on the lakes by the Dubuque. The ship will come from Chicago down the St. Lawrence and then to Boston. On arrival at this port it will proceed immediately to the navy yard, where it will be fitted out for general work.

The collier Celtic is expected at the yard soon to be placed in drydock for minor repairs. The collier Vestal is now on its way to the Charlestown yard from Hampton roads to make the trial of the new device for coaling ships at sea, now being installed on the battleship Virginia at the yard.

The first test of the new apparatus will be made at Charlestown, and then the two ships will leave for Provincetown, off which port the actual coaling-at-sea test will be made.

The battleship Georgia, flagship of the fourth division of the Atlantic fleet, is expected to drop in at the yard for a short stay Monday. Officials at the yard today could not say why the ship is coming, but as Rear Admiral T. B. Howard, who commands the fourth division, is said to be very much interested in the new coaling apparatus, it is very likely that he has decided to put into Boston in order to see the first trial of the device.

## AVIATOR BURGESS IN PRACTISE FLIGHT



The machine shown is one of the Burgess-Wright type built at Marblehead factory.

## MUNICIPAL PLANNERS TO HEAR ADDRESS OF INTERIOR SECRETARY

PHILADELPHIA.—Walter L. Fisher, secretary of the interior, will be the principal speaker today at the concluding session of the city planning conference. He will deliver an address late this afternoon and preside as toastmaster at the dinner tonight to be tendered the delegates by the city.

The question under discussion at the afternoon session will bear upon legal and administrative methods to be pursued by modern cities in the execution of municipal development.

Count John Heinrich von Bernstorff, ambassador from Germany, spoke on "German City Planning Actually Accomplished," today.

There is a triangular conference over the next city planning convention, Boston, Baltimore and Los Angeles are all campaigning to secure it.

Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston is here trying to secure the next convention for the Bay state capital. He is personally interviewing the delegates now in session here, explaining to them in detail how the conference, as well as New England, would best be served by holding the annual meeting in Boston.

Mr. Fitzgerald began his campaign Tuesday immediately upon his arrival in this city. He quickly learned that there were rival applicants. There are representatives from Baltimore and Los Angeles who are putting forth their greatest efforts to bring the convention to their respective cities.

Boston's mayor delivered an address at the evening session Tuesday. He discussed the harbor improvements in Boston, told of the work already accomplished and outlined plans now under consideration.

Taxes, assessments and condemnation proceedings were discussed at the afternoon session Tuesday. F. Spencer Baldwin of Boston University took part in the discussion.

Forty delegates attended a round-table luncheon at the Bellevue-Stratford, followed by informal discussion on "City Planning in Its Human Relations." The speakers were C. Bertrand Thompson of Boston, Frederick C. Howe of Cleveland and John Nolen of Cambridge.

## WHITE HOUSE REPORT CONFIRMS STORY OF MEXICAN PEACE PACT

WASHINGTON.—A despatch from Colonel Steever at El Paso, Tex., was made public at the White House today confirming the report that terms had been agreed upon for the restoration of peace in Mexico.

President Taft was informed today that insurgents recently raided the ranch in Lower California owned by his brother, Charles P. Taft, and his brother-in-law, Dr. Edwards. The rebels took 60 horses and then demanded \$2000 from Dr. Edwards as a condition of returning the stock. While Dr. Edwards was considering the proposition the insurgents made off with the animals.

JUAREZ, Mexico.—An announcement that the armistice between the warring factions in Mexico is expected before nightfall, and before Friday morning, it is believed, an agreement formally bringing about permanent peace will be signed by President Diaz and Francisco Madero.

Judge Carbajal, the official Diaz peace envoy, said today that a peace agreement had been accepted by both sides and that all that remained to do was to attach the formal signatures. This statement was confirmed by General Madero.

The price of peace paid by the federal government is the resignation in the near future of President Diaz and the granting to the rebels now of three cabinet positions and 44 governorships.

The cabinet portfolios, it is said, probably will be filled as follows: Minister of war, Gen. Gonzales Salas; minister of justice, Senor Vasquez Ta.

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## PARK SQUARE TRUST AND THE NEW HAVEN TO ANNUL LAND DEAL

Laurence Minot, one of the trustees of the Park Square Real Estate Trust, said today that although the subject was not as yet actually under consideration by the trustees, it was probable that the Park square tract would be decided back to the New Haven railroad, for, he said, "that seems to be the most natural thing to do now."

Mr. Minot further said that he had not yet seen any of his co-trustees. He would make no comment on the decision of the Massachusetts supreme court on Tuesday that the creation of the trust was an evasion of the provision of the law which prohibits railroads from land speculation.

The original trustees of the trust were Moses Williams, Laurence Minot, Amory A. Lawrence and Alfred Bowditch. Mr. Williams has since withdrawn.

In connection with the decision of the court that the Park Square Real Estate Trust cannot legally hold the property, the following statement was issued this afternoon by authority of the New Haven road:

Apparently the Park square property must come again into the hands of the New Haven road at cost from the present trustees. The directors of the New Haven road will then agree upon some other plan of disposing of the property.

Meantime all proposed improvements on the Park square district and the proposed extension of Arlington street across Boylston street are held in abeyance.

According to the decision of the courts a reasonable time should be given the railroad in which to straighten out the situation, and Charles S. Rackemann, who acted for the petitioners against the railroad, says that all parties concerned

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## EMPLOYEES PUT OUT HOTEL FIRE

Fire caused \$200 damage at the Copley Square hotel today. The blaze started in a back hallway on the second floor, and was extinguished by employees.

## U. S. WORK DOUBLED IN TRUST CASES BY STANDARD OIL CASE

WASHINGTON.—In nine big trust cases and almost as many more smaller prosecutions pending or planned under the Sherman anti-trust act, the government has had its work almost doubled, it is said today, by the decision of the United States supreme court in the Standard Oil case, that a combination in restraint of trade to be illegal must be proved "unreasonable."

Work done by special agents from the department of justice will have to be done over to a large extent as evidence of restraint of trade which the government had gathered, and which until two days ago it considered sufficient to obtain convictions, has been rendered incomplete. It is even possible that some of the cases against the small trusts may have to be abandoned, as a result of the oil trust decision.

The "unreasonable" feature of the law will be tested, in particular, in the cases against the beef trusts. Officials of that organization already have made the word the basis of their defense. Attorneys for the beef trust recently filed a demurrer to a decision against them, written entirely around the word "unreasonable."

The question will also come up in the investigation of steel just started, of the steamship trust, which has been under investigation for several months, and the paper trust, which the department of justice has been working on for nearly two years.

Prosecution of officials of the bathtub trust which have been moving along in a manner satisfactory to the government

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## SHORT SESSION PLAN AT THE STATE HOUSE OUTLINED AT HEARING

Commission Hears Recommendations as to Means of Expediting Work of Legislature and Committees.

## CAUSES OF DELAYS

Better Attendance at Hearings, Fewer Speakers, Less Repetition and Quicker Reports Proposed.

The special commission to consider the reduction of the length of the legislative session gave its first public hearing today at the State House.

Raymond L. Bridgman, dean of the State House press, was the first speaker and, he offered the following propositions:

1. Delay for several years has been in the committees, not in the Senate or House. Reform must therefore be directed first to the committees.

2. Delay and waste of time is caused largely by absenteeism, waiting for a quorum, by lack of familiarity of members with matters heard during their absence, and by long postponements of executive action after hearings have been held.

3. First of all reforms should be that of each member for himself to observe his oath relative to the discharge of his official duties. Faithful attendance, with persistent, hard work under the present system would be the most valuable of all possible reforms.

4. But the present system can be improved so as to prevent much delay. Every committee of 15 members should be reduced to 11. That was the former number and the increase was due to unworthy private political reasons. No member can be in two places at the same time, and no House member should be placed on more than one committee, except in the cases of the very inferior committees. Senators should also be reduced in number of committee places.

5. The practice of referring matters to two committees sitting jointly should be discontinued.

6. Hearings can be conducted better by requiring petitioners to put their case into the care of a chief spokesman. Chairmen of committees should take hearings more into their own hands, bring out the important points, prevent cumulative testimony and shorten the proceedings.

7. Executive sessions should be taken as soon as possible after a hearing.

8. The time for presenting new business might well be extended one week, and preferably two, so that fear of not putting in what they want need not drive members to put in more than they want. The practice seems to defeat its own purpose.

9. More reports should be made in the Senate.

10. Important matters should be selected and reported upon earlier.

11. More responsibility should be put upon the member in charge of a bill or report, so as to reduce the number of speaking members and have one man thoroughly familiar with all points.

12. Political candidacies on the part of members should be discouraged. It should be fatal to a candidacy to be announced before prorogation. This, of course, is outside any formal regulation. Under the head of "What not to do," he said:

1. Never refuse to give consideration to a matter because it is a hardy annual.

2. Never hold night sessions.

3. Never fix a date for the end of the session.

Henry W. Bird said that the present rules, if enforced, would result in results.

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## LYNN STRIKING LASTERS DISCUSS NEW PEACE PLAN

LYNN, Mass.—Striking lasters in the factory of A. E. Little & Co. are meeting this afternoon to take action upon a peace plan adopted at a conference Tuesday, of other employees of the concern and A. E. Little. The peace plan decided upon at yesterday's conference is as follows:

"1. Lasters are to return to work with the understanding that all questions arising between employer and employee shall be passed on and settled for one year by a committee of six from the shop's crew, consisting of the committee in conference or others elected to fill any vacancy."

"2. It is understood that no later returning to work shall be discharged without having his case considered by a majority of the committee of six."

"3. It is understood that in all cases of inferior workmanship coming before the committee, a decision shall be made and a remedy proposed."

The committee consists of Charles H. Annis, H. E. Gammon, Niles Johnson, Charles F. Estes, Karl Lindstrand and Walter M. Pingree.

## INCOME AND FOREST TAX, GOVERNOR URGES IN SPECIAL MESSAGE

Radical Changes in Taxation Laws Proposed by Mr. Foss, Who Seeks Constitutional Amendment.

## MR. WALKER TO ACT

Speaker Says He Will Attempt to Secure Substitution of His Measure for Representative Dean Bill.

In a special message to the House today Governor Foss recommended the adoption of two constitutional amendments, one authorizing the General Court to levy a tax on incomes and the other to permit the taxation of forest lands at a different rate than other property. On motion of Mr. Underhill of Somerville the message was referred to the committee on constitutional amendments and taxation sitting jointly.

Governor Foss' plan for forestry land taxation is to amend the state constitution so as to allow the taxation of these lands at a different rate from other property. He urges a scientific system for the taxation of forestry, by imposing a tax upon the crop, independent of that upon the land.

He points out that three fourths of the area of Massachusetts is better adapted to forestry than to any other purpose; that Massachusetts is a natural forestry state; and quotes an authority on such matters as estimating that the income from forestry may easily be increased to \$25,000,000 a year. He expresses the opinion that the adoption of such a system will be the best thing that can be done for the development of rural life.

He also recommends that the state require the tax commissioner to make continuous investigation of all taxation matters, such investigation at present being optional with the commissioner. For the purpose of carrying out this recommendation, he proposes that an appropriation not exceeding \$10,000 a year be provided.

The present taxation system, the Governor says, fastens upon the state a plan of taxation which is incapable of enforcement without great injustice to the commonwealth and to certain of its citizens, and as it is evident that a change must be made, he advises that the Legislature at once take such steps as are necessary, by constitutional amendment, to permit the change to be made in the near future.

Speaker Joseph Walker said today that he will try again to have the House adopt his resolution, for a state income tax later in the day. He proposes to move its substitution for Representative Dean's bill for taxing further estates and corporations.

Speaker Walker's resolve was rejected by the House last Thursday by a large vote. The majority of the members of this branch favor a national income tax. When the resolve for a national income tax was before the House several weeks ago it was supported by leaders of both parties, the main opposition coming from Speaker Walker.

After passing the House the national income tax resolve was rejected by the Senate.

The greater part of the Democratic legislators are for a national rather than a state tax and the question has presented itself as to whether Governor Foss' endorsement of a state income tax will have much weight with the members of his own party in the House who favor

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## ILLINOIS SENATE CRITICIZES JUDGE

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The Illinois Senate today passed a resolution criticizing Judge Pettit of Chicago for his decision freeing from contempt charges Edward Tilden, president of the National Packing Company, who refused to submit his books to the Senate Lorimer investigating committee.

## WAKEFIELD PUTS LIMIT ON WATER

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The water board held a meeting today and voted to limit the use of garden hose to one hour in the evening.

This action is taken because of the low condition of Crystal lake, the town's water supply. Another special meeting will be held tonight to consider the use of wells and reservoirs.

## ROXBURY WOODS FIRE CONTROLLED

Fires in the woods have kept the firemen of the West Roxbury district on the alert the past two days. An area of woodland southwest from Baker street to the Charles river has been destroyed, but the flames are under control.

**MEMORANDA**

A list of friends and neighbors to whom read copies of the Monitor may be given or sent is a good sort of memoranda to keep before one.



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The Monitor offers you an opportunity  
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## IT WILL BE RUN FREE ONE WEEK ON THE CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank  
and mail direct to The Christian Science  
Monitor, Boston, Mass.  
The Christian Science Monitor is  
read in every city in America.

### MR. TAFT NOT AVERSE TO AMENDING LAW TO MEET OIL DECISION

(Continued from Page One.)

may also receive a setback, it was said, by the application of the new "rule of reason."

The interpretation of the Sherman anti-trust law by the supreme court appears to "give the law to the people and immunity to the trusts," Representative Henry George, Jr. (Dem., N. Y.), son of the single taxer, said today.

"The supreme court now, through a majority of its members, arrogates to itself the function of legislating as shown by the biting sarcasm of Mr. Justice Harlan in his dissenting opinion," said Mr. George.

"Either the law itself will be nicely amended so else the people will seek to destroy the privileges enjoyed by the trusts. I am confident also that this decision will so widely weaken confidence in courts as to quicken the movement for the recall of judges."

In a special message to Congress a year ago the President declared that under supreme court precedents there could be no such thing as "reasonable" and "unreasonable" restraint of trade, or in other words "good trusts" and "bad trusts," and it is said that he is disappointed that the court should have seen fit to reverse itself in this important matter.

President Taft's message is freely quoted about the capital and the seeming similarity of his views as to the scope of the anti-trust law to the view expressed by Justice Harlan attracted renewed attention to Justice Harlan's position as outlined in his statement to the court following the handing down of the majority opinion by Chief Justice White. Justice Harlan held that his brother justices had no right to usurp the function of the legislative branch of the government by writing into the statute a differentiation between "reasonable" and "unreasonable." He declared that Congress had resisted all appeals to so amend the act.

The apparent reversal in the Standard Oil case of the court's decisions on former occasions forms the basis of much of the discussion and speculation. Although the President's ideas as to the "rule of reason" seemed to be divergent from those of the majority opinion and to coincide more closely with the dissenting views of Justice Harlan, Mr. Taft was quoted by callers as saying:

"I defer to the decision of the supreme court; I am willing to take my law from it."

Generally speaking, Democratic senators and representatives frankly express their disappointment as to the "rule of reason" feature of the decision.

Chairman Clayton of the house judiciary committee declared that the unexpected narrowing of the statute would make necessary further legislation by Congress. He held to the view, however, that the court's conclusion was correct and would be generally approved.

### Text of Justice Harlan's Objection to Oil Opinion

The full text of Associate Justice Harlan's opinion in the Standard Oil case follows:

"I feel constrained by a sense of duty to state some objections which I have to the court which I have heretofore examined in typewritings. I shall not say anything about the decree, except to say that upon hearing the arguments on this act some years ago and since my examination of this case I came to the conclusion that the decree of the circuit court was substantially right in all particulars.

"As to the modifications referred to by the learned judge, when I see the opinion and the decree in print I can understand them better, and in the opinion which I am hereafter to file I can express my views distinctly as to those modifications.

"As to all the chief justice has said about the illegal combination of this oil

### AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.  
B. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville.  
CASTLE SQUARE—The White Sister.  
COLONIAL—The Arcadians.  
HOLLIS—Judy O'Hara.  
MAJESTIC—Girl of the Golden West.  
TREMONT—A Country Girl.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE.  
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and Wed-  
nesday and Saturday afternoons at  
2:30 o'clock. "Tales from Hoffman,"  
Abern opera company.

company and its coming within the anti-trust act, I cordially concur.

"There are however some things in this opinion, and that are to result from this opinion, which I think may very well alarm thoughtful men, or many thoughtful men, and I am unwilling to let them pass with any idea that I approve them.

"The anti-trust act of 1890 was passed at a time when this country was in a state of great unrest, arising out of an enormous aggregation of capital in a few hands and arising out of combinations which had their hands upon the throat of this country in respect even to the necessities of life, and Congress had before it the great question as to how these evils were to be remedied, so far as Congress had the power to remedy them. The question was: 'What shall we do?'

"They finally, after great debate, by able statesmen, passed the anti-trust act of 1890. Let me call your attention to a few of the words of that act. It provides, in section 1:

"That every contract, combination in form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, not in restraint of trade, as the learned chief justice said in one part of his remarks, but—

in restraint of trade among the several states and with foreign nations is hereby declared to be illegal."

"Congress has nothing to do with domestic trade in the states, but as to interstate trade it has a great deal to do, and therefore it fell upon this policy.

"The men who were in the Congress of the United States at that time knew what the common law was about the restraint of trade. They knew what restraints of trade at common law were lawful and what were unlawful. But Congress said:

"The surest way to protect interstate commerce is not to start upon any distinctions at all as to the kinds of trade, no 'every' contract in restraint of trade among the states is hereby declared to be illegal."

"Then in the second section:

"Every person who shall monopolize or attempt to monopolize or combine or conspire with any other person or persons to monopolize—

"Monopolize what?"

"Any part of interstate trade or commerce, shall be liable to the penalties prescribed by this act."

"What becomes, then, of the statement that this act did not condemn monopoly in itself? Did not these men know what a monopoly was? And when Congress said that we will punish any man that monopolizes or attempts to monopolize any part of interstate commerce, did it not know what it intended? That is not all.

"Every contract, combination in form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the states, is hereby declared illegal."

"Therefore, Congress said to all the people of this country:

"We are not going to bother the courts or ourselves with any inquiries as to what contracts are in restraint of trade reasonably or unreasonably. We are not going to leave that to any jury. We are not going to leave that to any circuit judge. We will determine it as a part of the policy of the United States, that, so far as interstate trade is concerned, no body or corporation shall make or attempt to enforce a contract, any contract, that in any degree restrains interstate trade.

"Can anybody doubt the meaning of those words? If you say two and two make four you would not make it any plainer than these words make out the intention of Congress.

"What occurred next? Look at this, step by step, and I shall get directly to the part of this opinion that I say may well alarm the country, notwithstanding the many good things that are in it, magnificently said.

"In 1898, fifteen years ago, a case was in this court known as the trans-Missouri case. The railroads in that case had come to make an agreement about rate and the question was whether or not the agreement was in violation of the anti-trust law of 1890. That question involved the construction as to the scope and meaning of that anti-trust law. Who was here to instruct the court on that occasion? We hear a good deal about the 'lamp of reason.' We hear that the time has come when we should hold up the light of reason and look at this act, as if the men of that day, freshly after the passage of that day, were moving about in darkness and did not know what they were doing or saying.

"Let us see who were the men in that case, that were moving about in darkness, and did not have the light of reason by which to interpret the act. In the first place, there was here in that case—I well remember it, and I said at the time I had never heard, in all my professional life, a more magnificent argument than was made in that case. Who was here in that case to enlighten the court? First, the attorney general of the United States; William F. Guthrie of New York; John F. Dillon of New York; James C. Carter, the

leader of the American bar of that day; Edward J. Phelps of Vermont; Lloyd W. Bowers, as representing some of the railroads—one of the greatest lawyers this country has ever had—and John G. Johnson of Philadelphia, was on one of the briefs.

"Those were the men who were before this court at that time. What was their contention? That that act of Congress did not embrace reasonable restraint of trade, but only unreasonable restraint of trade. That was the question that they pressed upon the court.

"What did the court say? Pardon me for reading a little to show exactly what was in their minds. It is said, in an opinion delivered by a great jurist, Mr. Justice Peckham:

"While the statute prohibits all combinations in the form of trusts or otherwise the limitations are not confined to that form alone. All combinations which are in restraint of trade or commerce are prohibited, whether in the form of trusts or in any other form."

"And then they came directly to the question pressed by these eminent lawyers upon the attention of the court and the court said in the opinion:

"The next question to be discussed is as to what is the true construction of the statute, assuming that it applies to common carriers by railroad. What is the meaning, the court asks, of the language used in the statute that every contract, combination in the form of trusts, or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the states or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal?"

"What is the meaning of that? asks the court. Is it confined to a contract or combination which is only an unreasonable restraint of trade or commerce, or does it include what the language of the act plainly and in terms covers—all contracts of that nature—all contracts that restrain trade at all among the states are prohibited by this statute."

"It is now, with much amplification of argument, urged that this statute, in declaring illegal every combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce, does not mean what the language used therein plainly imports, but that it means only to declare illegal any such contracts which are in unreasonable restraint of trade, while leaving all others unaffected by the provisions of the act; that the common law—we hear a good deal about that in this opinion—that the common law meaning of the term 'contract in restraint of trade' includes only such contracts as are in unreasonable restraint of trade, and where that term is used in the federal statutes, it is not intended to include all contracts in restraint, but only those which are in unreasonable restraint thereof."

"The majority conclusion of the questions involved, and with a knowledge of the views entertained by the minority as expressed in the dissenting opinion, that the majority of the court came to the conclusion that it did."

"Soon after the decision, a petition for rehearing of the case was made, supported by a printed argument in its favor, and pressed with an earnestness and vigor which was certainly commensurate with the importance of the case."

"This court, with care and deliberation and also with a full appreciation of their importance, again considered the questions involved in the former decision. A majority of the court once more arrived at the conclusion it had first announced and accordingly it denied the application."

"Now, for the third time, says the court, back in 1897, 'Now, for the third time, the same arguments are employed, and the court is again asked to recant its former opinion and to decide the same question in direct opposition to the conclusion arrived at in the trans-Missouri case. In fact, so close was the division of this court when the matter was under advisement, together with the views of some of the judges in the lower courts, that we were led to a most careful scrutiny and examination of the arguments advanced by both sides. And it was after such an examination was made that the court came to the conclusion that it did. It is not alleged that the court, on the former occasion, overlooked any argument for the respondent or misapplied any controlling point. It is simply insisted that notwithstanding the arguments from the opposite view, the court arrived at an erroneous result which, for reasons already stated, ought to be reconsidered and reversed. As we have twice already deliberated and earnestly considered the same arguments which are now for a third time pressed upon your attention, it would hardly be expected that our opinion should now change from that carefully expressed."

"If any one will take the trouble to run through the briefs and arguments of these two cases they will be perfectly satisfied that no view is now pressed upon the court, either in the opinion of the majority or in the arguments of counsel, that was not brought to the attention of the court."

"(Continued on Page Four, Column One.)"

trade in violation of such law is void, whatever may have heretofore been decided by the courts to have been the public policy of the country on the subject. The conclusion which we have drawn from the examination above made into the question is that the anti-trust act applies to railroads. Of course, if it applies to railroads, it applies to any other combination, and that it renders illegal all agreements which are in restraint of trade or commerce, as we have defined that expression, and the question then arises whether the agreement before us is of that nature."

"And they held that it was."

"But the controversy did not end there. Two years later another case came from the West, known as the joint traffic case, decided in 171 U. S.

"There, the question was whether a certain traffic agreement in that case was in violation of the anti-trust law. And what counsel that were at the former hearing—J. C. Carter, with able associates; E. J. Phelps, and then lastly, for no doubt there was infinite confidence in the ability of this new lawyer brought in the case for the purpose of putting into the hands of this court the light of reason and to make them see what was the real meaning of the act—that counsel was George F. Edmunds of Vermont."

"Is there any doubt but that James C. Carter, E. J. Phelps and George F. Edmunds would have gone into every nook and corner of that case and found out every argument or thought that would benefit the court in its reaching a conclusion? It is quite interesting to recur to what the court said about this act, to attempt to have it reconsider what it has deliberately said was the meaning of the act of Congress. Let me read a little more:

"Finally we are asked to reconsider the question decided in the trans-Missouri case and to retrace the steps taken therein, because of the plain error contained in that decision and the widespread alarm with which it was received, and the serious consequences which have resulted, or may soon result, from the law as interpreted in that case."

"And the courts say:

"The opinion in the trans-Missouri case gives great force and stability to the arguments against the decision finally arrived at by the court."

"The court added that one of the benefits that it had in that case was the illuminating and extraordinarily able dissenting opinion written in the former case, as well as in that case by our learned chief justice, who is now at the head of this court. They had the benefit of his views."

### The Majority Conclusion

"It was after a full discussion of the questions involved, and with a knowledge of the views entertained by the minority as expressed in the dissenting opinion, that the majority of the court came to the conclusion that it did."

"Soon after the decision, a petition for rehearing of the case was made, supported by a printed argument in its favor, and pressed with an earnestness and vigor which was certainly commensurate with the importance of the case."

"This court, with care and deliberation and also with a full appreciation of their importance, again considered the questions involved in the former decision. A majority of the court once more arrived at the conclusion it had first announced and accordingly it denied the application."

"Now, for the third time, says the court, back in 1897, 'Now, for the third time, the same arguments are employed, and the court is again asked to recant its former opinion and to decide the same question in direct opposition to the conclusion arrived at in the trans-Missouri case. In fact, so close was the division of this court when the matter was under advisement, together with the views of some of the judges in the lower courts, that we were led to a most careful scrutiny and examination of the arguments advanced by both sides. And it was after such an examination was made that the court came to the conclusion that it did. It is not alleged that the court, on the former occasion, overlooked any argument for the respondent or misapplied any controlling point. It is simply insisted that notwithstanding the arguments from the opposite view, the court arrived at an erroneous result which, for reasons already stated, ought to be reconsidered and reversed. As we have twice already deliberated and earnestly considered the same arguments which are now for a third time pressed upon your attention, it would hardly be expected that our opinion should now change from that carefully expressed."

"If any one will take the trouble to run through the briefs and arguments of these two cases they will be perfectly satisfied that no view is now pressed upon the court, either in the opinion of the majority or in the arguments of counsel, that was not brought to the attention of the court."

"(Continued on Page Four, Column One.)"

### NEW PROBLEMS, OLD RULES.

John Hunter Sedgwick Finds First President's Views  
Apply to Economics of Today.

IN his inaugural speech to both Houses of Congress on April 30, 1789, after paying a compliment to the characters and abilities of the members before him, Washington goes on to say, "In these honorable qualifications I behold the surest pledges, that as, on one side, no local prejudices or attachments, no separate views or party animosities will misdirect the comprehensive and equal eye which ought to watch over this great assemblage of communities and interests; so, on another, that the foundations of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality and the preeminence of a free government be exemplified by all the attributes, which can win the affections of its citizens, and command the respect of the world."

We have in these words written almost a century and a quarter ago by the first President of the United States, a statement of the rules for political conduct that renders superfluous much of the didactic eloquence with which today the public is assailed. We are offered as well, if we care to look and think, a reminder that their solemn counsel was given not yesterday, and that it was given by a man whose lofty unselfishness and proud dignity have not as yet been surpassed.

Washington never stooped to the eager arts that please a crowd, but seeing a great cause, looked up to it. He saw before him the council of a nation whose crescent strength already strained at its bounds, and with the wisdom of purity and honor saw that that council must act united as the nation must act. In Washington's day, so far as the affairs of daily occurrence were concerned, and so far as they expressed themselves to the superficial observer, they showed that quality of "inexperience" by which Prof. Barrett Wendell has happily described the intellectual and moral state of America at the time of the transcendental movement, in the United States. What was true of the days of Hawthorne and Emerson was quite as true of the days of Hamilton and Jefferson.

But it will be observed that Professor Wendell speaks only of a limited experience; he says no word to limit possibilities. What was true in a literary sense, Washington felt in a political sense; the nation might be young and it might be inexperienced, but he heard the murmur of the day approaching when America must take its place among the nations and play its part. What, then, were the two things that this great man knew to be necessary?

We see that they were honesty and united action. We take a good deal of pleasure in pointing out that it was Washington, the southern land owner, that thus adjoined Americans, and not a New England man. Washington's tastes were those of a man that loved hunting and shooting, broad acres and sweet air, the formalities of dress and the mutual respect of good manners. But these were secondary with him to what he knew to be his care and duty, the trust that his countrymen had reposed in him, and that trust's right administration he knew to be impossible unless self were utterly cast out.

With the instinct of all men that have the wisdom of authority, he knew that divided counsels and little struggling schemes could only weaken the body politic and by so much hold it back from that consummation that must be achieved in the United States or popular government be called a failure. He saw as a prophet the vastness that hung palpitating but unshaped within the beginnings of his country, and truly as a father saw that it must be directed by "the comprehensive and equal eye." It was no one man's supervision that he spoke of, but a far greater comprehension in a nation's willing submission to a light that must inform its public and its private acts. When he spoke of the Congress of 1789 as a "great assemblage of communities and interests," he described most justly what Congress is today; but if his counsel was needed in 1789, how much more is it needed today, when the business of government and the interests of the governed are a thousand fold more complicated!

It is when we read these words of Washington, or words like them that he and his fellows spoke, that we cannot so readily argue on the side of "delegation" of members of Congress. If the theory of delegation be pushed to its end and behold in a legislative chamber a warring collection of interests that, being purely selfish, can have no cohesion one with the other, and what is equally apparent, the impossibility of any course of national

and comprehensive action such as Washington urged.

The preacher is a man not over popular; the world has had a weary stream of preaching these many years; but can it be said that any emphasis of these words in Washington's inaugural is preaching? We would rather have it believed that it is but a reminder to the nation of words of which it is proud, and of a nobility imputed to it by one that did so because he himself was noble.

It is pleasant to behold how what is best has a habit of proving best. Let brilliant wrong twist this way or that; let material gain dangle before our fascinated eyes what brief rewards it may; let devious ways flaunt an afternoon's success before the faces of those that disappointed for a little still persist; let all these things happen, and yet the needle swings back to one point and one point only, the high degree of duty and honor.

### SIR ROBERT HART WILL NOT RETURN

PEKING—The three years leave of absence granted to Sir Robert Hart, inspector general of maritime customs, has expired and Sir Robert has sent in his resignation.

Sir Robert has occupied the post for many years and will be succeeded by Mr. Aglen, the present acting inspector general, who was selected at the advice of Sir Robert Hart and has carried out in an admirable manner the numerous duties connected with this important post.

### SIGNS BILL FOR CHANNEL.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Dix signed the bill of Assemblyman Bixbee Tuesday appropriating \$75,000 for the construction of a channel in West Canada creek, Herkimer county, to relieve flood conditions which have prevailed there.

### THE EDDY

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CUT  
GLASS  
Long  
WEDDING  
GIFTS  
41 SUMMER ST.

### MEMBERS TO PAY FOR USE OF PHONE

COLUMBUS, O.—In opinion to the state bureau of accounting Attorney General Hogan holds that the state is not liable for personal conversations of members of the Legislature with friends or families over the long-distance telephones.

This will mean that legislators will be called upon to pay back to the state several hundred dollars, which is charged by the phone companies for such conversations.

Telephone bills run from \$2000 to \$3000 during a session, but if the legislators can prove their conversations were on business they will not have to pay for them.



"What have you in the shape of cucumbers?" inquired the housewife of the market gardener.

The market gardener shook his head sadly: "Nothing but bananas, ma'am," he replied.

If you persist in thinking that the kind of goods you make and sell is not the kind of goods that the farmer is buying and using, you will persist in overlooking a profitable market. The luxuries of yesterday are the necessities of today with the farmer. He has got the money and he has got the habit. He is reading the ads and buying the goods, and the kinds of goods he buys are those advertised in

### FARM AND FIRESIDE

THE NATIONAL FARM PAPER

New York Springfield, Ohio Chicago

### The Monitor

ON  
SATURDAY

Is Now Running  
Two Pages for  
The Boys and Girls

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The Busyville Bees

comical illustrations by Floyd Triggs, with a story in verse by M. L. Baum, embodying information about flowers in a very delightful manner.

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Illustrated stories of Remarkable Cases of Volcanoes and Strange Mountain Forms; of Natural Bridges, Great Waterfalls, Lakes and Glaciers; of Wonderful Plants, Birds, Beasts and Fishes.

Junior Philatelist

A department (bi-weekly) on postage stamp collecting and all matters relating to this entertaining pursuit, which teaches both history and geography.

The Camera Contest

is still open, and a dollar reward is made each week to the youthful Monitor photographer who sends in the most acceptable picture of children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual. (Blue prints not available.) Address: "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

Poems, Puzzles and Short Stories

are also printed on these pages on Saturday and a great variety of other matter both entertaining and instructive.

The Monitor has a Children's Department every day, but devotes more room to the young people on Saturday than on other days.

### YOUR WEDDING

Invitations ready and promptly executed at  
WARD'S, 57-63 Franklin Street



# Leading Events in Athletic World

## SCHOOL CREWS ARE FAST GETTING INTO FINE RACING FORM

Cambridge Latin, Brookline High and Noble & Greenough Are Leading Candidates for Title.

## FEW VETERANS OUT

The Boston school crews, although handicapped by a late start, should make a good showing in the coming regatta to be held June 6 and 8. Most of the crews started the season with but few veterans.

For the past week, speed has been practised and many short, quick spins were tried by the various crews. There are but two more weeks of the real training period and it is not too soon to start this work.

The makeup of many of the fours has been uncertain, but those which are permanent have shown a decided improvement of late. Cambridge Latin has shown the most consistent form.

None of the schools have material of exceptional size or brawn, the average weight of the men being below that of former years.

Cambridge Latin, coached by Edward Graney, is considered even by the coaches as the most formidable crew on the river this year and compares favorably with any of the school crews of recent years. John Baker is at stroke. McVicar is rowing No. 2, Hannigan at bow and Capt. Wesley Coleman is 3. Edward Baker, a younger brother of the stroke, is coxswain. A strong second crew is also representing that school again this year.

Brookline high is a second choice among the possibilities in the winning line. This crew is coached by Frank Grover, and has been a permanent boat for the greater part of the season. Captain Squier Crafts is a decided factor in the strength of the crew at 3. Rowan is doing good work at stroke, while Kimball at 2 and Bentley at bow have shown marked improvement of late. Holland is coxswain.

Noble & Greenough is a third possibility. Like the two rivals just mentioned, this crew has practically been decided upon since the start of the season. Sigourney, who was placed at stroke, has improved with every practice. No. 3 is being looked after by Captain Weston, 2 by Sweetser, and Hutchins, who is a veteran, is at the bow. Higginson, who has coxswained former crews of the school, is again in that seat. They meet Pomfret Academy at Pomfret next Saturday, and look for a win in spite of the fact that the Connecticut boys defeated the Roxbury Latin's crews last week.

Kindergarten, which has a heavy and powerful crew, has not displayed the best possible form as yet. P. H. Keays, the Harvard track athlete, is coaching them in his spare time. The Smart brothers, one of whom rowed in the second boat last year, are holding seats in the first crew. Ira Smart is captain and is rowing 3. Wallie Smart is rowing at 2. Larnier, who was bow in the first boat last year, is stroking this year, while McDonald is rowing in the bow. Sanborn has done the best work of the coxswains.

Boston Latin, which has a rather heavy crew, was recently hard hit by a faculty edict, which bars O'Hara, the heaviest man available, from rowing. Captain Ernest Soucy is at No. 3. Temple is at No. 2, where he rowed last year, Carlton Ayer is doing fine work at stroke, while Tate and Robinson have worked out at bow.

Roxbury Latin has not had a fixed crew as yet, and this has been one of the leading factors in handicapping the development. The material at hand, however, is not of the best, being light. Wyner has been doing the best work of the stroke candidates, and will probably remain there the remainder of the season. Mosser, the recently elected leader, is a fixture at No. 3. Welden is the favorite for No. 2, and Holden is the probable man for bow. Three men have been alternating with the tiller ropes, and it is probable that the choice will be known in a few days.

Volkman has done its best work of the season during the past week. The crew, which has three veterans, has probably been finally decided upon, with Captain Stebbins at stroke, McAusland at 2, Nolan, a veteran of last year's crew, at 3, while in the bow Bliss has shown fairly good form. Johnson is directing the crew from the coxswain's seat.

Stone school and English high are not represented this year. Lack of financial support was probably the cause of English high not being represented. The chances for a good crew at that school were excellent, with about an entire boat of veterans.

## College Track Leader Who Will Have Strong Team at Springfield



CAPT. E. M. ROBERTS '11, Amherst College track squad.

## BRAE-BURN GETS TENNIS DOUBLES

The tennis tournament for the championship of Massachusetts in doubles will be held at the Brae-Burn Country Club on Saturday, June 3. The tournament is open to all residents of the state, including students at any college or school in the state.

All matches will be two in three advantage sets, except the finals of the all-comers' and the challenge match, which will be three in five advantage sets. The rules of the U. S. N. L. T. A. will govern.

Entries will be received by the tennis committee, Brae-Burn Country Club, West Newton, up to 6 p. m. Monday, May 29.

## NEW ATHLETES FOR BOSTON A. A.

A strong track team will represent the Boston Athletic Association this summer, as six new associate members have been admitted by the governing board. Besides honors at the local meets, it is proposed to go for the Canadian championships and it will take teams like the New York A. C. and the Irish-American A. C. to cope with it.

The athletes admitted are J. O. Johnston and L. A. Whitney of Worcester Academy, E. MacDougall and H. T. Worthington of Exeter, T. H. Guething of Technology, Edward L. Farrell, formerly of the South Boston A. C., Harry Y. Stebbins, the Volkman school oarsman and G. E. Partridge.

## DEAN ACADEMY DEFEATS TUFTS

Dean Academy's pitcher, Spaulding, puzzled Tufts' batsmen Tuesday and, with the assistance of Tufts' infield errors, Dean won, 3 to 2. Pratt, the Dean first baseman, who is to play with the Athletics, got a home run, but was not allowed to score because he failed to touch third. The score:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.  
Dean.....0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0-3 6 2  
Tufts.....0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0-2 6 5  
Batteries, Spaulding and Gary; Martin, Davis and Bennett. Umpire, O'Reilly.

## COLLEGE GAMES TODAY.

Harvard vs. Syracuse.  
Yale vs. Brown.  
Pennsylvania vs. Holy Cross.  
Princeton vs. Lafayette.  
Columbia vs. Fordham.  
Annapolis vs. Maryland.  
West Point vs. Union.  
Massachusetts A. C. vs. Worcester P. I.  
Amherst vs. Williams.  
Maine vs. Colby.  
Georgetown vs. Gallaudet.  
New Hampshire State vs. Bates.  
Princeton vs. Norwich.  
N. Y. University vs. St. Johns.  
Harvard 1914 vs. Exeter.  
Harvard second vs. Waltham high.  
Yale 1914 vs. Princeton 1914.  
Brown 1914 vs. Technical high at Providence.

## BOSTON RELEASES OUTFIELDER.

Taylor Farrell, the Boston American outfielder, who was purchased from Sacramento by President John I. Taylor, has been let go to Waterbury of the Connecticut league. Farrell is a native of Huntington, Md. He is a left-handed hitter.

## EASTERN LEAGUE.

Baltimore, 2, Rochester 1.

## HILDEBRANDT'S

New 64-page catalogue is now ready. Contains a high class line of Rods, Reels, Lines, etc., in addition to the regular line of Spinners. Send for Catalogue "C."

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## NOVEL RACE IS HELD ANNUALLY AT PENNSYLVANIA

Each Contestant Runs, Walks and Swims 440 Yards in Order Named—Freshman Is Victor.

PHILADELPHIA—One of the most interesting athletic events held at the University of Pennsylvania each year is the medley race which was first introduced here a year ago by Coach George Kistler of the swimming team. In this race each man is required to run 440 yards, walk 440 yards and swim 440 yards in the order named, and the race is one in which all the powers of runner, walker and swimmer are called forth.

This year a cup and three medals were offered for prizes and Heraty, a freshman, proved to be the best man, making the distance in 11m. 17s. Anthony, who won the race last year in 11m. 12s., was looked on as the winner this year, but to the surprise of all he did not finish.

In the 440-yard run Anthony easily led in 67s.; Heraty came next with 71s.; Borden, 72s.; Wright, 73s.; with Overbacker and Shoemaker some distance behind.

In the walk Heraty forged ahead, and his total time for the walk and run was 3m. 43s. At the end of the walk he led by 20 yards. The next men, in order, in the walk were Shoemaker, Borden, Wright, Overbacker, while Anthony dropped behind considerably.

The 440-yard swim was a very exciting race. Borden and Wright swam neck and neck over the entire distance, gaining 50 feet on Heraty, which he had earned by his swift walking, and passing Shoemaker only on the last length. The finish was very exciting. Heraty came in a scant 10 feet ahead of Borden, who led Wright by a foot, and Shoemaker came about 15 feet behind. For a race in which so many forms of exercise enter to end so closely is remarkable, for generally the spaces between the men are much greater at the finish.

## IMPORTANT SHIFT MADE BY KENNEDY IN YALE VARSITY

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—An important change was made in the Yale varsity eight Tuesday when, for the first time since training began, this season, Van Sinderen was displaced at stroke. He went back to No. 5, where he formerly rowed. His slowness in the Pennsylvania race Saturday caused Coach Kennedy to decide to try another stroke. Tucker, stroke of the second eight, was given the seat.

Tucker was selected as freshman stroke two years ago, but was prevented from rowing by the faculty at the last moment because of some technicality. Last year he went to New London as varsity No. 4, only to have to drop out 10 days before the race. Adams, who failed to stand the Pennsylvania race at No. 5, retired to the second eight.

The crew tentatively picked for the Cornell-Princeton-Yale race Saturday on Lake Carnegie is as follows: Stroke, Tucker; No. 7, Van Blarcom; No. 6, Oldenbrog; No. 5, Van Sinderen; No. 4, Philbin; No. 3, Romeyn; No. 2, Field; bow, Captain Frost; coxswain, Barnum.

## R. M. NELSON WINS CARROLL TROPHY

The single scull race for the Carroll cup at Harvard held in the Charles river basin Tuesday was won by R. M. Nelson '13, of St. Paul, Minn. Sixteen starters lined up for the mile pull up stream from the Harvard bridge. Paul Withington '10 was the actual winner of the race, as he finished better than two lengths ahead of Nelson, but he was ineligible for the prize as the race is open only to undergraduates in the college.

C. W. Peabody '12 finished a few inches behind Nelson. R. S. Parker '12, who won this event last year, was third, excluding Withington. No time was given out.

## GOLD MEDAL FOR DE MAR.

Clarence H. De Mar, winner of the B. A. A. marathon run on April 19 has been presented a gold medal by the B. A. A. as a reward for his record-breaking performance. President George B. Morrison of the B. A. A. made the presentation. De Mar says that he is looking forward to competing in the Olympic marathon at Stockholm in 1912.

## NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE STANDING.

Worcester 7, Lynn 3.  
Brookline 4, Lawrence 3.  
Fall River 3, Haverhill 0.  
Lowell 2, New Bedford 0.

## CONNECTICUT LEAGUE.

Northampton 3, Holyoke 2.  
Springfield 12, Bridgeport 3.  
Waterbury 8, New Haven 1.  
Hartford 8, New Britain 3.

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Kansas City 11, Milwaukee 5.  
Louisville 5, Indianapolis 4.  
Toledo 13, Columbus 4.  
Minneapolis 13, St. Paul 4.

## WESTERN LEAGUE.

Wichita 6, Des Moines 5.  
Omaha 8, Topeka 2.  
Lincoln 5, St. Joseph 0.  
Denver 10, Sioux City 1.

## PLAY BALL

TOMORROW AT 3:30

ST. LOUIS

National League Grounds

## Leads Team Against the Harvard Varsity Nine Today for First Time



CAPT. E. S. COTTRELL '11, Syracuse varsity baseball team.

## HARVARD FACES SYRACUSE NINE

The Harvard varsity baseball team plays Syracuse on Soldiers field this afternoon. This is the first time in many years that Syracuse has been on the Harvard schedule and the team is making a special trip for this single game.

Syracuse has defeated Dartmouth in a 2 to 1 game, and has won from and lost to Michigan. They have a strong team and Captain Cottrell, who will be in the box, is considered one of the best college pitchers in the country, he having had an offer to enter major league ball. He is a left-hander. Babson will be in the box for Harvard. The batting order:

Harvard. Syracuse.  
Carr, r.f.;.....2b, Giles  
Desha, ss.;.....r.f., Welch  
Dutter, 2b.;.....l.f., Newhart  
McLaughlin, l.f.;.....ss, Kling  
Clifford, c.f.;.....c.f., Hand  
Hann, 1b.;.....c.f., Schoepflin  
Reeves, c.;.....3b., Keynor  
Gibson, 3b.;.....p, Cottrell or Dexter  
Babson, p.;.....c, Holmes

## BASEBALL PICKUPS

Detroit was the only team in either big league on which every player got at least one safe hit. Drake, Cobb and Moriarty were the stars with three each.

Old-fashioned baseball in the American Tuesday. Not a team made double figures in the run column. One was shut out, two only got one run, and one two runs.

The Athletics have missed Collins badly during the past few days. He is expected to be back in the lineup when the champions face Detroit tomorrow.

Miller is giving Ingersoll a close race for home run honors, each having four to his credit. These two players are free hitters and drive the ball for long distances.

Great day for the western clubs in the National and American leagues. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis won their games in the former and all four won in the latter.

Chicago moved into second place in the American yesterday at the expense of Boston and Philadelphia. Looks as if Manager Duffy had his team going in good shape now. The westerners will certainly hear watching.

The English High school baseball team has been disbanded for the season and all games scheduled are given up. Head Master Casey took this action following the report of trouble at the Haverhill game last Saturday.

It is reported in Chicago that the next lot of baseballs made for the big leagues will not be as lively as the present ones. This, if true, is unwelcome news to those who have enjoyed the many batting feasts seen this year.

Looks as if the umpires must have been stocked up with some of the 1910 balls yesterday. Only four home runs in both big leagues, Moriarty of Detroit and Carrigan of Boston in the American, and Miller of Boston twice in the National.

Detroit made it three out of four from Boston. The latter may have failed to improve all of its opportunities, but that is baseball. The ex-champions are certainly going at a fast clip, and it will be interesting to see what they do against Philadelphia and Washington.

## WELDING

BROKEN AUTO PARTS satisfactorily repaired by the wonderful Oxy-acetylene process. Our years of experience guarantee you satisfaction.

PEERLESS WELDING CO.

25 Stanhope St., Boston. Tel. 287 Tremont.

## ANDOVER ENTERS SEVENTEEN MEN IN HARVARD MEET

Some of Their Sure Point-Winners Are Debarred on Account of the Age Limit.

ANDOVER, Mass.—Sidney Peet, trainer of the Phillips Andover Academy track team, has entered quite a likely number of athletes in the Harvard interscholastic meet which is to be held at Cambridge Saturday. Although the age limit will keep out at least two of Andover's best men, R. Jones, a sure point-winner in the shot, and W. Gould, who would finish among the leaders in the mile and half-mile, they have 17 other men who, while not wonders like Burns and Bingham of Exeter, ought to pick up enough seconds and thirds to make it interesting for the other contestants.

In the sprints they have Crispell, Crary '13, Bates '13. These three men are fast and are expected to get at least two or three points in the 100 and 220.

Coles and Cutler are entered in the 440. Coles has been running a good quarter lately and ought to give good account of himself in this race.

In the hurdles Capt. R. Martin and Rosener are the favorites from Andover, Lynder and Hubert are new men this year and have not had a chance to show their ability.

The half-mile will see three Andover men entered. They are Ladd, Heys and Hay. In the mile Pratt and McCrane will wear the Andover blue and these fine distance men ought to land several points. Gile in the hammer throw, Riggs in the high jump, Gordon in the pole vault are also entered.

Taking the team as a whole it is a well-balanced one and certainly ought to finish well up.

## NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

Team	Won	Lost	Per cent.
Philadelphia	21	7	.750
Pittsburgh	17	9	.654
New York	16	10	.615
Philadelphia	15	12	.558
Cincinnati	12	19	.385
St. Louis	8	25	.248
Boston	8	21	.276
Brooklyn	8	20	.289

## RESULTS TUESDAY.

Pittsburgh 11, Boston 7.  
Cincinnati 11, Philadelphia 4.  
Brooklyn 3, Chicago 2.  
St. Louis 8, New York 6.

## GAMES TODAY.

Pittsburgh at Boston.  
St. Louis at New York.  
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.  
Chicago at Brooklyn.

## AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

Team	Won	Lost	Per cent.
Detroit	23	8	.852
Chicago	14	12	.538
Boston	15	13	.536
Philadelphia	13	12	.520
New York	12	14	.462
Washington	10	15	.400
Cleveland	12	18	.400
St. Louis	8	20	.286

## RESULTS TUESDAY.

Detroit 7, Boston 6.  
Cleveland 2, New York 1.  
Chicago 6, Philadelphia 1.  
St. Louis 4, Washington 0.

## GAMES TODAY.

Philadelphia at Chicago.  
Washington at St. Louis.

## TUFTS SOCIETY TO DINE NINE.

The annual baseball banquet held under the auspices of the Tower Cross Society of the senior class of Tufts College has been announced for Thursday evening, May 25. The members of the baseball team are to be the guests of honor, after the game with the Massachusetts Agricultural College in the afternoon. Negotiations are now in progress to secure a number of prominent Tufts alumni as speakers and with an advance sale already of nearly 200 tickets, the affair promises to be one of the best of the annual banquets.

## HANSEN LEADS SOCCER LEAGUE.

NEW YORK—At the annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Association Football League held at Columbia University recently, C. E. Hansen, Harvard '12, was elected president of the league for the ensuing year. At the same meeting the schedule for next year was decided upon and the ranking of the team for this year was declared as follows: Harvard, Cornell, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Yale, Cornell.

## HARVARD 1914 TEAMS LEAVE.

Harvard's freshman baseball and track teams left for Exeter today to compete with the academy teams. The track team has very little chance of winning the meet, as Exeter is unusually strong this year. The baseball team should give the academy boys the game of the season.

## SYRACUSE OFF TO RACE NAVY.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The Syracuse varsity crew left Tuesday for Annapolis. The oarsmen will practise on the Severn until Saturday, when they race the navy crew.

## BIBLOT OFF FOR GERMANY.

NEW YORK—The third of the American sander class yachts which will try for the Kaiser's trophy in the Kiel races in July started for Germany today on the Hamburg-American liner President Lincoln. The yacht is the Biblot, owned by Robert W. Emmons, who will sail her in the races.

## SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Memphis 8, Birmingham 6.  
Mobile 2, Atlanta 1.  
Montgomery 4, Chattanooga 1.  
New Orleans 2, Nashville 1.

## College Freshman Who Is Expected to Make a Fine Showing in Big Meet



ARTHUR E. BARTLETT '14, Brown varsity track team.

## M. A. A. BASEBALL LEAGUE MEETING

Another meeting of the Municipal Athletic Association baseball committee will be held at the Newboys club, Tremont street, next Tuesday night, to arrange a baseball league composed of teams from different parts of the city. At a meeting held at the same club Tuesday night it was practically agreed that such a league be organized, to be made up of boys 18 years of age. Twenty-five teams were represented.

It is the intention of Frank Goodwin, the chairman of the baseball committee, to organize sectional leagues and arrange schedules for them. After the sectional championships has been decided the winners will meet until only two teams remain to play for the championship of the city. Nothing was done regarding the schedule, and Chairman Goodwin asked for an adjournment until next Tuesday night at the same club.

## TWO AMERICAN GOLFERS WIN

LONDON—In the first round of the women's golf championship at the Royal Portrush Golf Club, Ireland, Tuesday, Miss D. I. Campbell, American and Canadian champion, beat Mrs. R. Goodbody, Green Island Golf Club, Belfast, by 4 up and 3 to play. Miss Mary Fownes, Oakmont Country Club, beat Miss M. Sevel, Foxrock, by 4 up and 3 to play. Miss Boyd of Westward Ho beat Miss Louise Elkins, Oakmont Country Club, by 4 up and 3 to play.

Miss Florence Harvey, Hamilton, Canada, won by default from Mrs. Ames of Folkestone. Miss V. Pooley of Victoria, B. C., and former woman champion of the Pacific Northwest Golf Association, won from Miss E. Wetherell, Ballycastle, by 6 up and 5 to play. Miss Nesbit of Toronto lost by 3 to 2 to Miss Murray of Royal Portrush.

In all probability Brown will not enter any men in the pole vault, as no man of college calibre has been discovered among the squad who can better 9 ft. 6 in. Bartlett stands a good chance for winning first in the discus and the shot put. Lovejoy of Dartmouth, perhaps one of the best shot-putters who will compete in the intercollegiate, has been making about 41½ ft. and Bartlett makes easily 42 ft. in regular training. He should have about two feet to spare in the discus. Bartlett's record of a fraction of an inch of 122 ft. looks good, inasmuch as Lovejoy of Dartmouth, who won from Technology last week, made only 120 ft. and a few inches.

## HARVARD LACROSSE AWARDS.

Sixteen men have been awarded the varsity lacrosse insignia by the Harvard Athletic Association. They are as follows:

H. Brightman '11 of Fall River, R. Bartley '13 of Roxbury, W. C. Blackett '12 of Somerville, F. W. Candee '12 of Waltham, J. B. Day '13 of Bridgeport, Conn.; C. C. Earle, Jr. '12 of Roxbury, A. B. Pitts '11 of South Framingham, J. F. Forstall '13 of East Boston, F. Gustafson '12 of Cambridge, G. R. Hale '12 of South Boston, J. S. Hutchinson '13 of West Haven, Conn.; F. C. Nash '11 of Allston, C. S. Parker '12 of Woburn, R. S. Simmons '13 of South Boston, L. H. Washburn '11 of Mason, N. H.; H. T. Weber '11 of Winchester.

## BIBLOT OFF FOR GERMANY.

NEW YORK—The third of the American sander class yachts which will try for the Kaiser's trophy in the Kiel races in July started for Germany today on the Hamburg-American liner President Lincoln. The yacht is the Biblot, owned by Robert W. Emmons, who will sail her in the races.

## SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Memphis 8, Birmingham 6.  
Mobile 2, Atlanta 1.  
Montgomery 4, Chattanooga 1.  
New Orleans 2, Nashville 1.

## BARTLETT EXPECTED TO WIN MOST FOR BROWN IN N. E. A. A.

Freshman Star is Only Man on Track Squad at Princeton Capable of Winning a First.

## MARBLE IS CAPTAIN

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Brown University is expected to score nearly all of its points in the intercollegiate track games through A. E. Bartlett, the freshman who since his advent at Brown has won an enviable reputation as an athlete. His particular forte in track contests is in the weight and field events and it is quite likely that he will win at least two first places.

In the interclass and open Brown meet last week on Andrews field he broke two of the college records, hurling the discus a fraction of an inch over 122 ft. and the hammer 127 ft. 5½ in. He has made 44 ft. and more with the 16-pound shot often in practise, but his best official record for a meet is 43 ft. 6 in., made against the Massachusetts Institute of Technology a few weeks ago.

Except Bartlett, Brown's chances for points do not look very bright. Some of the best short distance runners have been declared ineligible because of studies, and the other men, generally speaking, have not developed as the coaches expected they would at the first of the season.

With the exception of a few bright spots, the Brown team is weak. Capt. W. E. Marble, in the hurdles, has not showed up to



## MR. TAFT NOT AVERSE TO AMENDING LAW TO MEET OIL DECISION

(Continued from Page Two.)

tention of the court in the two cases, one decided in 1896 and the other in 1898. "That being the state of the law, what was to happen? What were these gentlemen to do? Why, there was nothing left to them. This court having three times heard this question argued and reached a conclusion, there was nothing left for them but to go to Congress and get the Sherman act amended, that this court could not construe the new act as they had the old one.

"Now, it is laid down in some of the cases and it is common sense, that this court is bound to know what everybody else in the community knows, and therefore I say, without hesitation, that everybody knows that there has not been a session of Congress since 1896, when that original opinion was delivered, but that somebody, taking the opposite view from what the court has said, has not applied to Congress to get that law amended, but it never has been amended, and there is not a man in the country today who does not know that it never will be amended by the Congress of the United States to mean what they wanted Congress to have it mean, and which Congress refused to have it mean, to get the courts so to construe it.

"In the now not very short life that I have passed in this capital and the public service of the country, the most alarming tendency of this day, in my judgment, so far as the safety and integrity of our institutions are concerned, is the tendency to judicial legislation, so that, when men having vast interests are concerned, and they cannot get the lawmaking power of the country, which controls it, to pass the legislation they desire, the next thing they do is to raise the question in some case, to get the court to so construe the constitution or the statutes as to mean what they want it to mean. That has not been our practice.

### New Construction Efforts

"The reports of the decisions of this court are full of cases in which the litigants have urged upon the court:

"You have, in a case heretofore, construed this act of Congress wrongly."

"Well," says the court, "that may be true; but it is an act that relates to a question of public policy. We have announced this as our view. It has gone through the country, and been accepted and acted upon." I suppose millions of dollars of property have changed hands under that decision of 1896 and 1898.

"Prosecutions have been instituted, and I suppose men have been convicted and sent to jail under the anti-trust act, upon the construction that this court has given to it.

"The court, in the opinion in this case, says that this act of Congress means and embraces only unreasonable restraint of trade—in flat contradiction to what this court has said 15 years ago that Congress did not intend.

"If you will take the trouble to look through the Federal Reporter you will find that possibly nearly every federal court in this country has accepted those original decisions as the final decision of this court as to the meaning of the act of Congress.

"Now we are asked to change the rule, and to say: 'It may be true that in the words of the statute this contract or this agreement is in restraint of interstate trade. It may be. But it is a lawful restraint of trade. It is a lawful restraint.'

"Contrary to the decision of this court. I say contrary to the practice and usages of this court.

### Going Against Decisions

"If I mistake not, more than once at this term a lawyer has been compelled to take his seat to stop the particular line of argument that he was pursuing because he was arguing against a former decision of this court on that very question. He was wanting to break down that former decision.

"Within the last hour, at any rate, an opinion has been handed down for this court today in which, in a case arising under the safety appliance act, it was said that such and such was the safety appliance act, such and such was its meaning; that this court has so regarded it in a case decided four or five years ago. Now, we said, in reply to that:

"In view of these facts we are unwilling to regard the question as to the meaning and scope of the safety appliance act so far as it relates to automatic couplers on trains moving inter-

### TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

#### CITY OF BOSTON

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS: Examinations for admission to the Normal, Latin and High Schools will be held this year as follows:

NORMAL SCHOOL: On Thursday and Friday, June 8 and 9, at 9 o'clock a. m., at the Normal School-house on Huntington avenue, near Longwood avenue. Attendance will be required both days. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

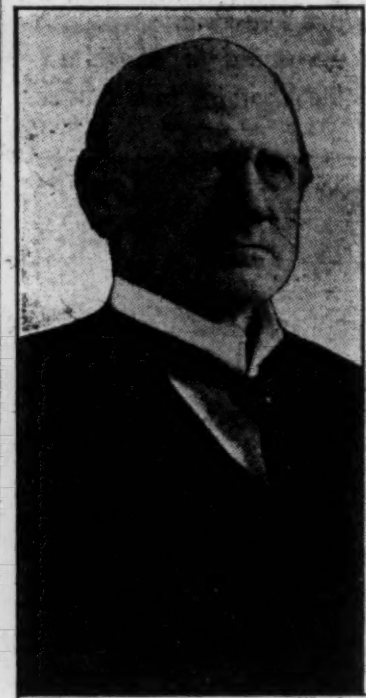
LATIN SCHOOLS: On Friday, June 9, at 9 o'clock a. m. Boys will be examined at the Public Latin School-house on Warren avenue; girls at the Girls' Latin School-house on Huntington avenue, near Longwood avenue.

Candidates are required to pass an examination equivalent to that required for admission to the seventh grade of the elementary schools. The subjects of examination will be English language, including reading, writing and spelling, geography and arithmetic.

HIGH SCHOOLS: On Thursday and Friday, June 8 and 9, at 9 o'clock a. m., boys and girls will be examined at the Normal School-house on Huntington avenue, near Longwood avenue. The subjects of examination will be English language, including reading, writing and spelling, grammar and composition, history and civics, government of the United States, geography, and arithmetic. Attendance will be required both days.

THORNTON D. APOLLONIO, Secretary School Committee.

## Justice of U. S. Supreme Court Who Contended For More Drastic Oil Decision



(Copyright by Harris & Ewing, Washington.)  
JOHN MARSHALL HARLAN.

state traffic as open to further discussion. If the court erred in the former case it is open for the parties to apply for such an amendment of the statute as Congress may in its discretion deem proper. This court ought not now to disturb what has been so widely accepted and acted upon by the courts as having been decided in that case. A contrary course would cause infinite uncertainty, if not mischief, in the administration of the law in the federal courts.

"It is quite true that what was said in that case concerned only the lives and the limbs of railroad employees and passengers. However important the law may be, we will not consider the question as to whether this former construction is right, because if we are wrong go to Congress and get the legislation. That is one case. While this happens to be a case of an overshadowing combination of such vast wealth and enormous power that it may fairly be deemed a menace to the general business interests of the country, but this difference ought not to induce us to depart from a settled, wholesome rule which, being faithfully observed, will guard the integrity and secure the safety of the nation and of its institutions against the attacks of those who would undermine all law and who would, for the sake of present advantages and ends, be willing to undo the work of the fathers.

"Why do I say to undo the work of the fathers? If there is any feature in our governmental system that is now among the nations of the earth, it is that provision of the federal constitution which divides the departments of government along three coordinate branches—legislative, executive and judicial—and neither branch has the right to encroach upon the domain of the other.

"Practically the decision today—I do not mean the judgment—but parts of the opinions—are to the effect practically that the courts may, by mere judicial construction, amend the constitution of the United States or an act of Congress. That, it strikes me, is mischievous, and that is the part of the opinion that I especially object to.

"I shall put my views in writing hereafter, when I get an opportunity to do so. There is much more that I wanted to say, but I cared only to emphasize that objection to the opinion of the court."

### Standard Will Obey

NEW YORK—After officials of the Standard Oil Company held a conference at 26 Broadway on Tuesday, which was attended by John D. Archbold, H. C. Folger, Jr., J. A. Moffat, Walter Jennings, H. C. Bedford, Charles M. Spratt, John G. Milburn, who was one of the special counsel in the argument of the case, and M. F. Elliott, the general counsel of the company, Mr. Elliott said that the Standard would obey the court's decree.

William Rockefeller, one of the vice-presidents of the Standard Oil Company, said regarding the decision: "At this time I cannot say a thing about the decision. The company will make a statement through Mr. Elliott, after the decision has been read in every particular. All we can do is to hope that the decision is for the best. After all, the Standard Oil case was only one of the things affecting general business conditions unfavorably."

Business men, railroad presidents, bankers and heads of commercial organizations in telegrams were unanimous that the Standard Oil decision had restored confidence and would be followed by a general revival in business. The tone of optimism in all of them was marked. Among those received were the following:

Andrew Carnegie—The unanimous decision of the supreme court proves that the first tribunal of the land must be guided by common sense and not by bound technicalities.

W. C. Brown, president New York Central railroad—The way has been cleared for a steady forward movement by giving to our great industrial interests that liberty of action imperatively necessary in order to successfully compete in the markets of the world.

George J. Gould—If the decision had been in favor of the company it might have created an irresistible public demand for more stringent laws, of which we have had enough.

W. H. Truesdale, president of the

Lackawanna—The Standard Oil decision clears up only one of the elements of uncertainty.

W. Bourke Cockran—So far as I can see there is nothing to warrant any expectation that the court's decision in the tobacco case will be similar, and at the same time there is nothing to preclude an assumption that the decisions may bear a close resemblance.

United States District Attorney Wise—I have now pending two prosecutions against trusts. One is the sugar trust, the other the steamship trust. So far as I can see, there is nothing in the supreme court decision that will in any way affect these cases.

J. C. McReynolds, who is conducting the government's case against the American Tobacco Company—The decision makes it clear that the Sherman act applies to industrialists and destroys the argument so persistently advanced that private corporations as distinguished from public service ones are not within its general purview.

John Kirby Jr., president of the National Association of Manufacturers—The Standard Oil decision is of the deepest interest to all the manufacturers for many reasons, not the least being the partial relief from the doubt and anxiety which has depressed our business progress for many months.

Below are given the views of business men from many centers regarding the ruling of the court.

"If we interpret the decision correctly it recognizes the difference between good and bad business combinations and indicates a different point of view under the Sherman antitrust law for each class."

J. C. Lester, "President of the Commercial Club of Kansas City."

"The decision should stimulate business in all directions. Frederick W. Gardner, president of the Bucks Store and Range Company."

"The Standard Oil decision makes the way clear for a resumption of industrial activity, and commerce will be likely to manifest a restoration of confidence, which has long been wanting and which is so needful to commercial health. J. C. F. Merrill, president Chicago Board of Trade."

"The decision will not affect commerce adversely. I think everything has been discounted. C. L. Kluckholm, president St. Paul Association of Commerce."

"The decision, in our opinion, leaves the way open for the immediate revival of prosperity. There would seem to be no reason why commerce should not proceed with confidence. W. S. McCormick, president Salt Lake Clearing House Association."

"The Standard Oil decision is bound to do much toward restoring confidence. E. Clarence Miller, president Philadelphia Stock Exchange."

"I feel sure an affirmation decision which makes clear to business men the meaning of an obscure law and tells them just what they may and may not do will help commercial conditions. F. A. Delano, Chicago, president Washburn Railroad."

"The commerce of the country should be grateful for the decision, which is directly in the line of legitimate business. Under this decision the way is clear for a general industrial advance. Samuel R. Heywood, president Peoples Savings Bank, Worcester."

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University gave out this statement on the decision in the Standard Oil case:

"There is no doubt in my mind that the Standard Oil Company will endeavor to obey the supreme court in good faith. The property will not be dissolved. The destruction of that corporation would be a calamity to the country."

### Liked by T. N. Vail

Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, said today:

"I think the supreme court's decision in the Standard Oil case is a mighty good one. It clears the air. We know now just where we stand. It is going to influence laws for the protection of the community and the individual. I am very much pleased with it. It is to the point. It did not dodge the question at issue."

## SHORT SESSION PLAN AT THE STATE HOUSE OUTLINED AT HEARING

(Continued from Page One.)

ducing the length of the session. The joint rules fix the time for filing committee reports. The enforcement of these rules would mean that matters would be sent in to the Senate or House, where they could be acted upon as in committee of the whole. He compared the work of the committees on judiciary and legal affairs, which finished their work early, to that of the committees on railroads and metropolitan affairs, which have filed very few reports.

President Treadway of the Senate said he favored the recommendation of Mr. Bridgman that the membership of committees be reduced. Committees of three senators and eight representatives should be cut to two and five, while those of four senators and 11 representatives should be cut to three and eight. He opposed the joint-reference of matters to two committees. The rules committee might be given more authority

## PARK SQUARE TRUST AND THE NEW HAVEN TO ANNUL LAND DEAL

(Continued from Page One.)

are inclined to assist in the solution of the problem.

At city hall it is considered that if any further steps are to be taken regarding the improvement of Park square it will not be possible to determine them until the railroad has disposed of all of the property and the new owners make agreements with the city regarding land damages and betterments which shall correspond to those which have already been made with the city by Laurence Minot, representing the Park Square Real Estate Trust.

In brief, the court rules that, in view of the terms of the transfer, the trustees of the Park Square Trust are scarcely more than agents of the New Haven Railroad Company; that the New Haven practically is engaged in real estate speculation, and that the conveyance of the property in the first place was very little more than a partnership between the road and the real estate dealers.

The decision, in part, dwelling upon the conveyance of the property reads: "By this conveyance and accompanying declaration of trust, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company set on foot a scheme to put property at an estimated value of not more than \$5,000,000 into the hands of trustees as managing agents, who were appointed irrevocably to conduct a business for a term that may last nearly a century, with practically all powers of an absolute owner, not only over the property conveyed but for the acquisition of other real estate and of shares in corporations which have relation to use, management and improvement of real estate."

"The scheme contemplates a real estate business if not a speculation, that may become gigantic and of which the railroad corporation is sole owner."

"It needs no argument to show that ordinarily the proprietorship of such a business by a railroad as a beneficiary is not within its corporate powers."

Quoting from an earlier Massachusetts case the court says:

"That a corporation has power to do such business only as it is authorized by its acts of incorporation and to do no other."

"The objection to such a venture (The Park Square Trust) is two-fold: on the part of the state it is that the corporation is usurping powers which were never conferred upon it, and in engaging in a business which the Legislature has not authorized it to do and to which there may be grave objections on the ground of public policy; the other objection is from the side of the railroad stockholder whose protection requires that the company be confined strictly to the business and functions for which it was organized."

### MISS CAMPBELL WINS AGAIN.

PORTURISH, Ireland—Miss Dorothy Campbell of Hamilton (Ont.) Golf Club won her second round match in the British women's championship tournament here this afternoon by defeating Miss Nichols of the Westward Ho Club by 6 up and 4 to play. Miss V. Pooley, a former Pacific Northwest champion, defeated Miss Whitehall of Ballycastle, 6 up and 5 to play.

in compelling committees to file their reports.

One reason for the long sessions is that counsel and petitioners consider legislative work the least important of their engagements. Excuses as to court engagements, etc., should not be taken. The length of the session is not important as compared with the interest of the public. The rules might be changed so that hearings will be held when assigned.

J. T. Auerbach said the prolonged sessions are due to committees and the men on them. The committees on public health and labor sat for 11 days on one matter and 10 of these days were given to the proponents. It was proposed to go on indefinitely with the hearing until two or three of the committee refused to sit any longer on that case. The testimony was purely repetition after the first day. Hearings should be better run and the witnesses should be confined to the matters in hand.

Committees should not delay until they can get prominent persons before them, said Mr. Auerbach. The Legislature is the highest court; it should summon the witnesses wanted and not wait for them. If committees met at 10 every morning and cut out repetition of evidence it would reduce the length of the session. A man who doesn't attend committee hearings should lose his place on the committee.

Whitfield Tuck of Winchester said the Legislature is doing its work well but business has increased.

In the House today Mr. Turner of Malden offered a resolution favoring the election of United States senators by direct vote and directing that a copy of the vote be sent to each of the Massachusetts Senators and to the President of the Senate. At Mr. Turner's request it was laid on the table until Thursday.

The mercantile affairs committee reported leave to withdraw on the Newton bill to provide that dwelling houses of more than two stories shall be equipped with fire escapes.

The committee on military affairs, with Representative McInerney of Boston dissenting, reported a resolve compensating H. Douglas Campbell and C. C. Calhoun in the sum of \$9832.85 for services in prosecuting Spanish war claims.

## INCOME AND FOREST TAX, GOVERNOR URGES IN SPECIAL MESSAGE

(Continued from Page One.)

the national plan. The vote today is expected to shed some light on the subject. The Governor's message in part follows:

### Tax Laws Unsatisfactory

"Under the system of taxation now prescribed by the constitution there has been constant dissatisfaction for the last 40 years. Various commissions appointed to investigate the subject have reported that existing laws tend to concentrate personal property in a small number of wealthy towns, produce great inequality and injustice in the distribution of taxation, and promote wholesale evasion and disrespect for law. During the last three years the attempt has been made by state supervision to enforce the full taxation of personal estates disclosed in the probate courts, with the result that the concentration of personal property in favored towns has been greatly increased, while large estates have been removed from the commonwealth and the removal of others is now impending. Without a radical change in the system of taxation it is certain that within a few years we shall drive all intangible property out of towns and cities where tax rates are high, with the result that it will either be removed from the state or taken to a few towns where the tax rates are low.

"The proposal to add to our present system of taxes upon property a state income tax upon all incomes whatsoever, would have the effect of introducing a third direct tax and would impose double taxation for state and local purposes, upon property and upon income derived therefrom. It might also be considered a reason why this state should not ratify the proposed federal income tax amendment.

"No such objection, however, applies to a state income tax introduced as a substitute for a part or the whole of the present tax upon personal property. Such a tax would impose no additional burden upon the taxpayer, it would not be open to the objection that the state imposes double taxation upon property and the income derived therefrom, nor federal tax upon incomes. Indeed, if the national government is to levy a direct tax upon incomes, there are obvious advantages, both to the government and to the taxpayers, in having direct state taxation imposed upon income rather than property; and I find that this view of the matter is held in other states that have preceded our own in ratifying the federal income tax amendment.

"If we are to revise our system of taxation we must start with full recognition of the fact that the methods best adapted for taxing real estate are unsuitable for things so easily concealed or moved as most forms of personal property. Our experience for more than 200 years demonstrates conclusively that it is impossible to tax personal property effectively at varying local rates, and that in the future, whether we tax the property itself, or tax the income therefrom, we should tax it at a uniform rate throughout the commonwealth. So far as intangible property is concerned, uniformity in rates and methods of taxation will probably be recognized by all as indispensable; but, in my opinion, it is hardly less necessary in the taxation of merchandise and machinery.

"Towns and cities with tax rates higher than the average of the commonwealth necessarily suffer in competition for new industries with towns and cities that enjoy lower rates of taxation. Varying local tax rates place our assessors in a position where it is impossible strictly to enforce the law without injuring the towns or cities they serve, and I believe that until the rate of taxation on merchandise and machinery is made uniform there can be no such thing as a strict enforcement of our laws relating to taxation.

### For Uniform Taxation

It is clear also that if the tax on personal property must hereafter be uniform, the tax on real estate cannot be uniform, but must be levied at varying local rates to meet the varying needs of the cities and towns. I propose, therefore, that we make constitutional provision for a system of taxation under which personal property shall be taxed by a uniform method throughout the commonwealth, and real estate shall remain subject to local taxation at varying local rates.

"I am aware that a few of the American states have in the past attempted to levy taxes upon incomes, and that such attempts have been unsuccessful; but the slightest investigation shows that the failure was due not to difficulties inherent in an income tax, but to the fact that the tax was part of an impracticable system of taxation which was incapable of enforcement and that the assessment of incomes was left wholly to local boards of assessors acting without state supervision and control.

"The rate at which this tax shall be levied is properly a subject for determination by the General Court, and should not be prescribed by the constitution. I believe that if an appropriate constitutional amendment is adopted, the General Court will have no difficulty in determining a fair and reasonable rate which will make possible the strict enforcement of the law, and yet have

### AWNINGS

Send postal or Tel. Fort Hill 820, and we will send you with samples and give estimate. WHEELER & WILSON, 15 Merchants Row, Boston.

## You'll Find It At Stowell's

During the next two months nearly every one will buy at least one wedding gift. The problem is to find something of moderate price that has beauty, individuality and real practical value.

We offer you a thousand solutions of this problem—a bit of cut glass, perhaps, of unusual shape or design, an odd bit of silver, something entirely new, like the beautiful Orivit ware, interesting things too numerous to mention.

"You'll find it at Stowell's" is not a mere phrase. It is the grateful expression of thousands of our customers.

Stowell & Co. Inc.  
124 Winter St.  
BOSTON

Makers and Finders of the Unusual

## WHITE HOUSE REPORT CONFIRMS STORY OF MEXICAN PEACE PACT

(Continued from Page One.)

gle; minister of governance, Dr. Francisco Vasquez Gomez.

Dr. Gomez will occupy the office for only a short time. In about four or five months, it is planned, the present revolutionist party, which probably will be known hereafter as "the progressive party," will nominate him for vice-president as a running mate to Francisco I. Madero, Jr., the presidential candidate.

Destruction by fire of the cotton mill and rubber factory at Parras, was reported in a telegram to Francisco I. Madero, Sr. Both factories were burned by federal troops before retreating from Parras. The properties were owned by the Maderos.

## DR. GRENFELL IS SPEAKER AT MECHANICS HALL

Visitors to the "World in Boston" in Mechanics building today will take a keen interest in the work of Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell in Labrador among the Eskimos. Those who have never heard him speak will have two opportunities at the exposition today. He is scheduled to make an address in the pageant hall at 5 p. m. and another on the midway platform, main exhibition hall, at 8:20 p. m. During the rest of the day he hopes to be able to spend a good deal of time in the Grenfell scenes, which is on the second floor in the educational mission section. Visitors will here be able to talk with him at leisure about his work.

Today is young peoples societies day.

ACQUIT F. N. HOFFSTOT. PITTSBURGH—Frank N. Hoffstot, the banker of New York city, was acquitted Tuesday on the charge of bribery in connection with the bank depository ordinance that figured in the councilmanic crusade.



## Blankets

Cleaned and Rebound

\$1 per pair

## Lace Curtains

Cleaned Properly

Finished on Padded frames to hang straight and true

\$1 and up per pair

Portieres Draperies Rugs Carpets Furniture Coverings Embroideries and all Household Fittings Cleaned or Dyed. Also Clothes of all kinds and Gloves Ties Real Lace etc. Outrich Feathers cleaned or dyed and curled including the fashionable Willow Plumes

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Bundles called for and delivered free in Boston and suburbs

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## Fresh Eastman Films

Weekly shipments from factory enable us to supply absolutely fresh film. Complete Line of Kodaks and Cameras.

Developing Printing Enlarging

Dame, Stoddard Co.

87A Washington St. Opp. Bromfield



## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

## REVERE.

In the warrant for the town meeting, next Monday evening, there are 65 articles. The most important are to raise money for the building of a new central fire station; to raise money for the resurfacing of several streets; to accept several of the new streets; to raise the salary of the superintendent of wires from \$900 to \$1200; to appropriate \$500 for improvements to Paul Revere park; to sell the town ledge located in the city of Malden; to appropriate money for edgestones and granolithic sidewalks on several streets.

New officers of the Girls' Farnell Society are: President, Mrs. D. L. Rigby, Jr.; vice-president, Miss Florence Smith; secretary, Miss Mildred Jacobs; treasurer, Miss Edith Glover; assistant secretary, Miss Alice Lee; assistant treasurer, Miss Violet Hansen.

## BROOKLINE.

The spring meeting of the Brookline Equal Suffrage Association will be held at the residence of Mrs. Alfred Winsor Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The speakers will be Mrs. Stanley McCormick and Mrs. Richard Y. Fitzgerald.

From the names submitted by the civil service commission the following have been appointed temporary reserve officers in the police department: Patrick Ryan, William P. McCracken, Herbert F. Lynn and William F. Mulvey.

Thursday afternoon the board of selectmen will give a hearing in the town hall to those who are interested in the proposed changes in the building laws, as reported by a special committee.

## ROCKLAND.

The Y. M. C. A. has elected: Vice-President, Clarence E. Rice; secretary, William B. Foster; treasurer, Herbert G. Perry; directors, James W. Dyson, Stephen D. Adams, William B. Foster and L. E. Blanchard (one year); Herbert W. Hunt, Amos A. Phelps, Frank A. Sheldon and Herbert G. Perry (two years); George W. Atwood, Clarence E. Rice, Westley G. Pierce and A. W. Perry (three years). The president will be elected at the next meeting of the directors.

The Central Labor Union has elected: President, P. H. Loftus; vice-president, James F. Reardon; recording secretary, Herbert F. Pratt; treasurer, George H. Wilder.

## BROCKTON.

The city foresters' department has purchased a 10-horse power sprayer which is expected to arrive Thursday for use in gypsy and brown tail moth extermination work.

The New England conference of the Swedish Baptist churches will take place in this city next week, beginning Thursday and lasting through Sunday. About 25 preachers are expected to attend.

The Young Matrons' Club of the First Universalist church observed "gentlemen's night" Tuesday evening, entertaining 150 guests.

## LEXINGTON.

J. Frank Donahoe of Boston will give an organ recital in the Hancock Congregational church this evening at 8 o'clock, assisted by Mrs. Alice Williams Sherman, violinist, and Miss Elizabeth Tremper Kelly, soprano. Jonathan J. Buck is in charge.

"Scotch evening" will be observed by the local grange next Wednesday, May 24, at 8 o'clock. Roy W. Hatch, a former submaster in the Lexington high school, will give several readings from Burns, while the ladies' drill staff will give a drill.

## WEYMOUTH.

The Village Study Club has elected: President, Arthur C. Heald; secretary, Mrs. M. C. Easterbrook; committee on program, C. H. Bauer, Roy Moor, Prince H. Tirrell, Mrs. H. B. Reed and Mrs. William Wagner.

WOMAN'S PRESS CLUB  
HONORS MRS. COBB,  
RETIRING PRESIDENT

Mrs. Bessie Brown Cobb of Lynn, the retiring president of the New England Woman's Press Association, presided at the breakfast held at the Boston Art Club at 1 o'clock today.

At the close of the breakfast, Mrs. Cobb, the retiring president, introduced Mrs. Ida May Pierce, the new president, who introduced the speakers.

Mrs. Emily Selinger, artist and poet, a charter member of the association, then presented Mrs. Cobb a club pin set with diamonds and rubies, the gift of the association. Then Mrs. Selinger read one of her own poems, entitled "A Woman."

Mrs. Adelyn Wesley-Smith, actress and author, brought greetings from the Sorosis Club of New York. Mrs. Charles S. Lewis recited Caruth's celebrated poem, "In Many Tongues." Mrs. Lulu Upham of Newton, corresponding secretary, read a poem by Mrs. Lillian Clark Kirtland in tribute to Mrs. Cobb. Miss Esther W. Bates, graduate of Boston University, read a poem.

There were 75 present, among whom were Mrs. A. D. Haines, Mrs. Carbone, Mrs. Charles F. Wheeler, Mrs. Pentland, Miss Jennie F. Wheeler, Mrs. Adelyn Wesley-Smith, and Mrs. Charles S. Lewis. At the business meeting on the first of June amendments to the constitution will be adopted. Mrs. Alice Turner Nye, chairman of the entertainment committee for the journalist fund, will present her report on the New England supper, which was given April 29.

## HANSON.

These committees have been appointed by the T. L. Bouney Woman's Relief Corps: Relief, Sarah Sulham, Emily S. Blount, Lydia A. Sampson, Anna Loring, Stella Ibbittson, Julia Goff, Amanda Thomas, Cynthia J. Moore; social, Grace Bonney, Ruth Hemmenway, Lucy Pratt, Ada Hemmenway; executive, Harriet A. Stevens, Emily S. Blount, Cornelia J. Cook, Maria F. Beal, Sarah Sulham, Stella Ibbittson, Mrs. Mitchell, Hattie Bunce; soldiers' home, Amanda M. Thomas, Lydia A. Sampson; auditing, Emily S. Blount, Amanda M. Thomas, Maria F. Beal; conference, Grace Bonney, Cornelia J. Cook, Maria F. Beal, Ellen P. Calder, Emily S. Blount; home and employment, Lucy Pratt.

## STONEHAM.

At the Unitarian church this evening, under the direction of Miss Grace M. Lent, a drama, "Miss Prim's Kindergarten," will be given with this cast: Leo Newman, Perley Newman, Merle Lent, Frank Newlin, Russell Bates, Audrey Sharp, Clara Sharp, Miss Marie Burgess, Miss Edith Lent, Miss Olive Lent, Miss Ruth Nelson, Miss Grace M. Lent. In the cast of "Way Down East" will be Harry Jenkins and Miss Grace M. Lent. Others who will take part in the entertainment are Miss Hattie Spooner, Miss Edith Lent, Frank McCall, Harry Jenkins and Mrs. and Mrs. MacQuaster.

## WAKEFIELD.

The Book and Thimble Club has elected: President, Mrs. Harry M. Wheeler; vice-presidents, Mrs. Clarence G. Howers, Miss M. Hannah Wait, Mrs. J. Frank White; secretary, Mrs. Warner V. Taylor; assistant secretary, Mrs. Theodore Eaton; treasurer, Mrs. Bartlett Walton; chairman social committee, Mrs. Ribert Dutton; literary committee, Mrs. Andrew D. Fuller, Mrs. Stanley B. Purdy, Mrs. Charles H. Leary; sewing committee, Mrs. J. Lewis Coon, Mrs. Ralph H. Cotton, Mrs. L. Wallace Sweetser.

## WEST BRIDGEWATER.

The senior class of the Howard Seminary will present "Midsummer Night's Dream" at their graduating exercises next month.

The next meeting of the Old Bridgewater Historical Society will be held at the Memorial building in this place on June 17.

## HALIFAX.

The Halifax Grange has invited the Plymouth County Agricultural Society to unite with it in its annual exhibition in September on the grounds surrounding the town hall.

## WHITMAN.

The election of delegates by the Edge-makers and Solefasteners Union will be held Friday evening.

ELECT TEACHERS  
IN THE WAKEFIELD  
PUBLIC SCHOOLS

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The school committee has announced the transfer of T. Frank Shea, principal of the Franklin school, to the principalship of the Lincoln school, succeeding Mrs. M. E. Wentworth, who served for 40 years continuously. High school teacher elections are announced to take effect today as follows: Charles H. Howe, principal; Miss Helen W. Poor, mathematics; Lucien H. Thayer, French and German; Miss Ethel Reed, English and history; Miss Elizabeth F. Ingram, English; Miss M. Hannah Wait, history; Charles R. Cressett, Jr., commercial; Miss Camilla Moses, Latin and Greek; Miss Grace Emerson, algebra and geometry; Miss Fannie M. Clement, French and history; Miss Marion L. Cousins, botany and Latin; Miss M. Alice Ryan, stenography and type writing; S. G. Reynolds, chemistry and physics.

School principal elections are: Warren, Miss M. Annie Warren; Hamilton, Miss Elizabeth Gardner; Greenwood, Ross Varden; Hurd, Miss Hannah E. Payne; Woodville, Miss Sarah B. Titcomb; Montrose, Miss Mildred Ruggles; West ward, Miss Mabel A. Kernan.

Special instructors elected are: Supervisor of music, George F. Wilson; supervisor of manual training, Harlow B. Peabody; military instructor, Capt. John H. MacMahon, company A, sixth regiment. Miss Bertha Chapman, teacher of sewing, has resigned.

MODERATOR FOR  
PRESBYTERIANS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States, which meets for its one hundred and twenty-third annual session here on Thursday, will elect a moderator to succeed Charles Little of Wabash, Ind. The Rev. Dr. Frederick W. Hinitz, Danville, Ky.; the Rev. John Dixon, Trenton, N. J.; the Rev. John F. Carson, Brooklyn, and the Rev. Mark A. Matthews, Seattle, Wash., have been mentioned for the place.

NEW HAMPSHIRE  
CHURCH SESSION

CLAREMONT, N. H.—The one hundred and second annual meeting of the general conference of Congregational churches of New Hampshire opened here Tuesday evening. The annual sermon was preached by the Rev. Arthur W. Bailey of Keene. Others who had a part in the service were the Rev. J. P. Garfield of Claremont, the Rev. Thomas Chalmers of Manchester, the Rev. Theodore Taine of Durham and the Rev. Ralph White of Newport.

## BRIDGEWATER.

The Ousamequin Club has elected: President, Miss Katherine Carpenter; vice-presidents, Mrs. George M. Webber, Mrs. Henry Blake, Mrs. George Cutler and Miss Maria L. Nutter; recording secretary, Miss Josephine Bradford; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Amelia B. Savory; treasurer, Mrs. Lyman A. Pratt; auditor, Mrs. Mary D. Aldrich; chairman of art and travel committee, Miss Mabel B. Soper; civics and history committee, Mrs. Susie R. Burton; current events committee, Mrs. William H. Revan; home committee, Mrs. Will B. May; literature committee, Miss Myrtle B. Snow; music committee, Mrs. Walter B. Bannerman of East Bridgewater; education committee, Mrs. Ernest L. Cook; science committee, Mrs. Charles P. Sinnott.

## LYNNFIELD CENTER.

Plans are being made for a repetition of the observance of "Old Home day" of last year on June 17. The program will include athletic sports, band concerts, a reunion of former citizens and an address and entertainment in the town hall in the evening. The common and streets in the center of the town will be illuminated.

## READING.

The Christian Union Sunday school has elected: Superintendent, Walter S. Davis; assistant superintendent, Edwin L. Hutchinson; recording secretary, Henry Blithen; corresponding secretary, Miss Olive A. Prescott; treasurer, Ernest A. Clapp; directors, the Rev. Marjorie F. Ham, Walter S. Davis, Miss Mary A. Bancroft, Miss Olive A. Prescott.

## EAST BRIDGEWATER.

Miss Helen P. Glines, who has taught the past year at the high school, tendered her resignation this week, and it was accepted at a special meeting of the school committee.

The executive committee of the board of trade will meet Friday evening at the home of Cleveland A. Chandler.

## ARLINGTON.

The are lamps on Massachusetts avenue at the center of the town have been replaced by a series of incandescent electric light bulbs on either side of the avenue.

REESTABLISHMENT  
OF ARMY DIVISIONS  
IS NEW WAR PLAN

WASHINGTON.—The war department, in executing the project for reestablishment of the great army divisions, is considering the selection of the commanding officers, who are to be major generals wherever possible.

There is at present but one division, that of the Philippines. Maj.-Gen. J. Franklin Bell presumably will retain that command. The three new divisions will be entirely within the United States. At New York a major general will make his headquarters on Governors island, commanding the eastern division.

The headquarters of the central division will be Chicago, with brigadier-generals or colonels in command of departments of the lakes, Missouri and Texas at St. Paul, St. Louis and San Antonio respectively.

The headquarters of the western division will be at San Francisco. The change will go into effect July 1.

MAINE FORESTS  
SCENE OF FIRES

BANGOR, Me.—A forest fire has been raging three days in the lower Trunk district, sweeping over Katherine's hill between Cherryfield and Franklin. The hamlet of Unionville is in the path of the fire. Considerable property near Katherine's hill has been abandoned.

PORTLAND, Me.—A fire which caught in the woods in the town of Hollis, Tuesday afternoon, burned about 1000 acres of land in Buxton and Hollis.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Several cottages and farmhouses along the Lowell road were saved from a forest fire which broke out near Barker village, four miles from this city Tuesday.

MELROSE PUPILS  
GET LAND TO TILL

John E. Brittain, former chairman of the Melrose Republican city committee, has granted to the pupils of the Lincoln grammar school the use of a large lot of land owned by him adjoining the Lincoln school building on Wyoming avenue and the pupils are now engaged in plowing and preparing the ground for cultivation. Principal Willis S. Fisher of the school is a graduate of the Massachusetts Agricultural College and is directing the work. Each of the pupils will have a garden to care for during the summer. They are planning a harvest supper in the fall at which their parents will be invited.

HORTICULTURAL  
EXHIBIT PLANNED

The annual May exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be held at Horticultural hall Saturday and Sunday, May 20 and 21. There will be a display of spring-flowering plants from many of the private greenhouses in the vicinity of Boston as well as of hardy plants grown out-of-doors. The exhibition, which is free, will be open Saturday from 12 to 6 p. m., and on Sunday from 2 to 6 p. m.

ADD COTTON MARKET  
TO LIST OF SUBJECTS  
TO BE INVESTIGATED

WASHINGTON.—An investigation of the cotton industry, with a particular view to disclosing speculative market conditions, is proposed by a resolution introduced in the House today by Mr. Edwards (Dem., Ga.).

The resolution provides that the secretary of commerce and labor institute an investigation of the combination of cotton speculators in the United States organized to control prices, with a view to criminally prosecuting combinations to control and manipulate the cotton market and the prices of raw cotton.

Democratic leaders of the House are endeavoring today to close the breach in the party ranks caused by charges that members of the House committee on rules were seeking to usurp functions of a caucus by nominating the members of committees which will investigate the steel and sugar combinations.

Chairman Henry was criticized Tuesday by Representative Fitzgerald, chairman of the appropriations committee, for having made an "unwarranted assumption of authority" for the rules committee. Other Democrats declared that the action of the rules committee, if ratified by the House, would be a complete abrogation of the principles for which the Democrats had stood, namely, the selection of committees by action of the Democratic caucus.

The steel investigating committee, which was duly elected by the House, follows: Representatives Stanley, Kentucky, chairman; Bartlett, Georgia; Beall, Texas; Littleton, New York; McGillicuddy, Maine; Olmsted, Pennsylvania; Young, Michigan; Sterling, Illinois, and Danforth, New York.

CITY AUDITOR  
ISSUES REPORT  
ON FINANCES

According to the annual report of J. Alfred Mitchell, city auditor, the city of Boston during the fiscal year ending Jan. 30, 1911, had total gross receipts of \$43,792,436.29, of which \$242,138.95 came through the county of Suffolk.

The gross payments for the year amounted to \$41,354,083, of which \$39,816,107.09 was to the account of the city and \$1,537,976.47 to the county account.

The finance commission spent \$11,304.84 for expert services exclusive of the amount paid to Guy C. Emerson, its expert engineer. The legal expenses of the commission amounted to \$1184.05.

The total of the debt canceled during the year was \$383,083.34, while the total of the debt issued was \$4,615,500, of which \$1,000,000 was outside the debt limit and the remainder within. The total of loans authorized but not issued was \$835,000 inside the debt limit and \$141,000 outside; total of loans authorized but not issued \$1,076,000.

PRIZE WINNER  
AT COMMERCE  
SCHOOL IN TALK

RAYMOND H. GORMAN.

Raymond H. Gorman, one of the winners of the traveling scholarships given by the business men of Boston to students of the High School of Commerce last summer, addressing the school today on the standard of living in Europe was much lower than in this country. Wages are lower in inland cities because the cost of living is somewhat cheaper.

The key to this subject, he said, was the wages and their purchasing power. In London men with trades receive what the laborer gets here. Policemen get about \$10 a week. Laborers are only able to work about 75 per cent of the time that they are willing to work. An omnibus driver works probably 15 or 16 hours a day and receives about \$17.50. Private automobiles are scarce and it is said that there are more of them in Boston than there are in London, Paris and Berlin.

MOVE TO ENFORCE  
EXPRESS RATE IN  
NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD, N. H.—The attorney-general of the state has taken steps to enforce a law passed at the last session of the Legislature and effective May 15 in relation to express rates in New Hampshire established by the board of railroad commissioners May 11, 1909.

The act in question provides that express rates established by the commission shall be in immediate effect unless suspended by the court on appeal from the order of the commission, in which case it is provided that shippers paying the excess rate shall be entitled to a refund in the event that the court sustains the order of the commission.

The board of railroad commissioners will immediately cause to be printed the schedules of express rates in New Hampshire established by them in their order of 1909 for distribution among the shippers of the state and also to meet the call for the schedules which have come from all parts of the country.

EPISCOPALIANS  
LAUD PEACE MOVE

GARDEN CITY, L. I.—The annual Episcopal diocesan convention in session here today is discussing statements of Bishop Frederick Burgess made on Tuesday in relation to the conduct of church officials. He said any clergyman—bishop, priest or deacon—may be put on trial for a violation of the constitution or canon.

To that list there used to be added, said the bishop, the words "conduct unbecoming a clergyman." He added the bishop must see that the clergyman's rights and privileges are not sacrificed by lawyers not acquainted with the church.

Referring to the prospect of international peace, the bishop said: "The year has been signalized by the action of the President of the United States, who has made overtures to England looking to the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration. The importance of this movement can hardly be overestimated."

"The forming of such a treaty of arbitration between two such great peoples as the United States of America and Great Britain will be a most powerful curb to war and an example to the world. As Mr. Taft says, we shall have made a long step forward and demonstrated the possibility of permanent peace."

DARTMOUTH PRIZES AWARDED.  
HANOVER, N. H.—The alumni prizes offered by the city of Newton, Mass., for extemporaneous debate by Dartmouth College seniors were won Tuesday night by George Maurice Morris of Chicago and Roy Benjamin Barnhardt of Hanover.

Boston's Leading Women's Neckwear Store

Special Reduction Sale of  
Unique and Exclusive Novelties in  
New Summer Neckwear  
For Women of Discriminating Taste

Women who admire real pretty neckwear — who like to have their friends see them wearing dainty exclusive effects — neckwear that is away from the ordinary and commonplace, naturally turn to our immense stocks of charming imported and domestic novelties, many of which cannot be found elsewhere.

Street Floor, Main Store

The great volume of our business and our vast buying facilities enables us to buy at lower figures than many other houses, thus allowing us to offer our patrons values in high grade goods at prices impossible to duplicate elsewhere.

## Six Specimen Values From Our Great Stock

50c Hand Embroidered Linen Collars  
25c { White ground, prettily embroidered with black, Alice blue, lavender, green and red; sizes 12 to 15½; sold regular for 50c } 25c each. Sale price

4.50 AND 5.00 SCARFS—Consisting of lace, crepe de chine, spangled, embroidered and fringed effects. Sale price ... 2.95

6.50 TO 10.00 SCARFS—In a splendid variety of plain and fancy effects. Sale price ... 4.50

12.50 TO 20.00 SCARFS—Many imported numbers, exclusive designs, one of a kind. Sale price ... 10.00

10.00 IMPORTED MARABOUT STOLES—Black and natural, thoroughly reliable quality. Sale price ... 5.95

50c LACE TRIMMED DUTCH COLLARS—Choice of round and sailor shapes. Sale price ... 25c

## Jordan Marsh Company

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VIEWS ON STUDY  
AND SPORT GIVEN  
BY MR. CARNEGIE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—For a young man who will have to make a living in the industrial world a college education in the classics is practically wasted time, according to Andrew Carnegie, the philanthropist, whose ideas on college education and sports were published in the Yale News today.

"Do not think that I underrate the precious gems which the early literature of our race holds," wrote Carnegie. "But why spend your time on those things which in after life will only give food and clothing to a chosen few? In a majority of cases the average college graduate knows not what to do if he is thrown on his own resources. He has to unlearn much of what he has learned. He is even unfitted to start at the bottom of the ladder."

Regarding sports, Mr. Carnegie believed that they would always be needed "to keep the collegian's energy from effervescing in undesirable forms." But to win is not the most important thing in athletics, he said. "Proper athletic exercise is, like virtue, its own reward. When the sole object is vanquishing your friends it ceases to be genuine sport and becomes a struggle."

PRESIDENT TAFT  
EULOGIZES JEW

WASHINGTON—Eulogizing the Jew as a citizen, President Taft addressed a large audience Tuesday evening at the Eighth Street Jewish temple, where a movement was formally inaugurated to erect a memorial to Haym Saloman, a benefactor to the country during the period of the revolutionary war.

MRS. JOHN Q. ADAMS PASSES ON.  
Mrs. Fanny Crowninshield Adams, widow of John Quincy Adams, grandson of the President of the same name, has passed on at her home on Commonwealth avenue. She is survived by three children, Charles Francis Adams, 2d, Arthur A. Adams and Mrs. Robert Homans.

## CAMBRIDGE CHOOSES ASSESSOR.

William M. Hogan was elected principal assessor by the Cambridge city council Tuesday night. The annual appropriation budget was passed and resolutions were adopted memorializing Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

## REELECTED SCHOOL HEAD.

HAVERHILL, Mass.—Christie A. Record has been unanimously reelected superintendent of schools.

INDICTED OHIO  
LEGISLATORS TO  
GET SPEEDY TRIAL

COLUMBUS, O.—The prosecution in the alleged bribery charges against members of the Legislature today turned its attention to proceeding with the trials of the indicted legislators, the grand jury having taken a recess Tuesday until May 31 to allow the district attorney's office more freedom.

The grand jury Tuesday reported eight indictments against 11 persons. It is not known how many of these are against members of the General Assembly.

Senator Crawford of Carroll county was arraigned and pleaded not guilty to the charge of soliciting a bribe of \$200 on the trading stamp bill.

Representative Lowrey of Lawrence county was arraigned for soliciting a bribe of \$1500 on the nine-hour woman's working bill. He pleaded not guilty. They were released on \$5000 bail.

Representative O. J. Evans of Stark county, was later arraigned and pleaded not guilty to the indictment of soliciting a bribe, and was released on bond.

CHELSEA SCHOOL  
PEACE PROGRAM

A program for Peace day tomorrow morning has been arranged by Miss Elmina S. Winship, principal of the Prattville school, Chelsea, for the pupils from the fifth and eighth grades and their parents. Dr. James L. Tryon, secretary of the Massachusetts Peace Society, will be the principal speaker. The Rev. R. Berry Bush and Adelbert L. Safford, superintendent of schools, have been asked to make brief addresses. The children will sing appropriate songs.

May 18 is the anniversary of the assembling of the first Hague conference in 1899. This day is utilized in many schools of the world for the purpose of teaching the principles and history of the peace movement. Massachusetts was the first state in the Union to take up the celebration.

## MACHINISTS PLAN SIGHTSEEING.

The delegates of the Northeastern Consolidated District Lodge of Railroad Machinists, which has been in annual conference at the Quincy house, will today go on a sightseeing tour, visiting the navy yard, Cambridge and other suburbs, after which they will be entertained at dinner at guests of Judges 567 and 391.

## Burnett's Vanilla

contains all the rich aroma and the satisfying delicious flavor of the finest Mexican Vanilla Bean.

Silks  
THRESHER BROS.  
The Specialty Silk Store  
16 TEMPLE PLACE,  
Boston, Mass.



## LOUISIANA WAS ONCE A VAST EMPIRE

Great Domain Bought From France for \$15,000,000; State Today Invites Both the Agriculturist and the Manufacturer.

The Monitor's state sketches are printed on Wednesdays, and aim to give an historical summary with facts about the resources, progress and prospects of each commonwealth. This "Story of the States" began with a general article on Jan. 11. Each week since a sketch of a state has been given, taking up first the original 13 states; the others will follow in the order of their admission to the Union.

THE region to which the name of Louisiana was originally applied extended from the border of Canada to the blue waters of the gulf of Mexico, and from the Alleghany range on the east to the Rocky mountains on the west. This vast territory, comprising about one and one-quarter millions of square miles, is watered by the Mississippi river and its numerous tributaries. With its rich soil, its salubrious climate and its splendid forests, Louisiana naturally became an object of desire to the three great colonizing nations of Europe—Spain, France and England. Spain was the first to explore it, France was the first to colonize, while England, in 1763, obtained by treaty nearly all that portion of it lying east of the Mississippi.

### Named in Honor of King

In 1682 Robert Cavalier de la Salle succeeded in descending the Mississippi to its mouth. He took possession of the land for his King, Louis XIV. of France, and named it in his honor. The king granted La Salle the right to found a colony and furnished him four ships, but the expedition failed in its purpose.

In 1698 the Count de Pontchartrain, minister of marine to Louis XIV., and his son Jerome, Count de Maurepas, projected an expedition to colonize Louisiana, which was placed in charge of Pierre le Moyne d'Iberville. He established a colony at Biloxi. For years, Iberville, and after him his brother Bienville, maintained the colony against great difficulties and embarrassments.

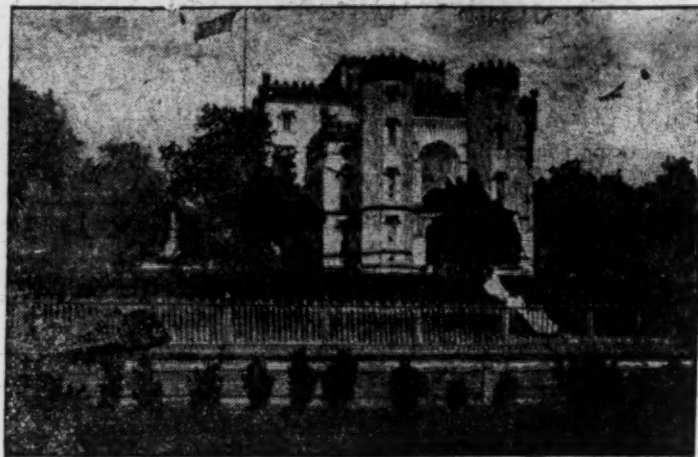
In 1712, a royal charter granted Louisiana to a wealthy merchant, Antoine Crozat, for trade purposes. He surrendered his charter in 1718, and another was granted to the Company of the West, a monopoly under the leadership of a Scotchman named John Law, who had promoted some bold financial schemes. The enterprise ended in what is known as the "Mississippi Bubble," and certain privileges which had been granted to the company finally inured to the benefit of the colony.

Bienville, who had been reappointed Governor when the western company took possession, founded the city of New Orleans in 1718, naming it in honor of the Duke of Orleans, regent of France. In 1722 he was authorized to remove the capital from Biloxi to New Orleans, and in 1724 he was recalled to France. In 1731 Louisiana was declared a royal province; in 1733 Bienville was again made Governor, and in 1743, at his own request, he was relieved and returned to France after 45 years of service to the colony. He was succeeded by the Marquis de Vaudreuil.

### Secret Treaty and Revolt

France, by the treaty of Paris, in 1763, surrendered to Great Britain all her territory east of the Mississippi, except New Orleans and the adjacent district. By a secret treaty on the same day France ceded to Spain all the rest of the territory in America. The Louisiana colonists sent petitions to the King not to expatriate them, but without avail. Obnoxious regulations promulgated by Don Antonio de Ulloa, the Spanish Governor, who landed in 1767, led to open revolt, followed by the sudden appearance of Count O'Reilly, lieutenant-general of the Spanish army, with a strong fleet and military force. New Orleans was seized and a severe Spanish code was substituted for existing forms of government. Don Luis de Unzuaga, who came next, gave the colonists a mild and judicious administration from 1770 till 1777. Then followed a long series of governors. Under Miro and Caronde-

## LOUISIANA CAPITOL AT BATON ROUGE



Seat of government has also been at New Orleans and Biloxi; established at Baton Rouge in 1847.

delet the wealth and culture of the province were greatly increased.

Napoleon made a secret treaty with Spain on Oct. 1, 1800, by which Louisiana was restored to France, with its former boundaries, and on April 30, 1803, he sold the province to the United States for \$15,000,000. The territory was formally transferred on Dec. 17 following; the part now known as Louisiana was organized by Congress as the Territory of Orleans on March 26, 1804, and it was admitted to the Union as a state on April 30, 1812.

Louisiana has an area of 48,720 square miles, with a population of 1,656,388. The average elevation of the state is only 75 feet, and no part of it reaches 500 feet above sea level. Thousands upon thousands of acres of the richest purely alluvial soil in the world lie along the course of the Mississippi. The river for centuries has been pouring the cream of its whole valley over these low prairies, fertilizing them to a depth of from 20 to 100 feet. Through its great flood plain the Mississippi winds on a ridge formed by its own deposits. In each direction the country falls away in a succession of minor undulations, with many bays. Nearly all this vast flood plain lies below the level of high water in the Mississippi, and would be flooded at every rise but for the protection afforded by levees. In 1727 Governor Poyer wrote to the French government: "I have had constructed in front of New Orleans a levee 90 feet in length and 18 feet thick. Other levees will be built this year from 18 miles above the city to 18 miles below. These, though not so strong as the city levee, will prevent the Mississippi from overflowing the country." Such was the humble beginning of the great levee system that now confines the waters of the river.

### State Heavily Wooded

From an agricultural point of view there is very little waste land in the state. Next to Arkansas, it is classed as the most heavily wooded state in the Union. The conditions are highly favorable to varied and productive agriculture and horticulture. The principal crops are sugar, cotton and rice, while Indian corn occupies a considerable place. Louisiana invites not only the tiller of the soil, but also the manufacturer. She says in a little book devoted to the de-

velopment of her resources: "With fuel petroleum to spare, with a climate available the year through, with raw materials brought to your door by cheap water transportation, with unlimited facility for export trade with all parts of the world, with an empire to supply at home, with cheap labor and free factory sites, the manufacturer will find here every opportunity for profit and progress."

Louisiana has marbles of much value, a large and valuable deposit of sulphur, and at the well-known salt mine in Iberia parish is a deposit lying about 20 feet below the surface which has been bored for 1000 feet in depth without finding any change in the character of the deposit, having a purity of 99.67 per cent.

Nine Louisiana schools are teaching agriculture, and the state is making splendid advance in all kinds of educational facilities. The high schools have doubled in number in recent years. The good roads movement has taken a firm hold on the people, and in various other directions there are indications of progress.

### Crescent City Ambitious

New Orleans, the chief city of the state, although unsuccessful in its efforts to secure the Panama exposition, will make a strong bid for the trade of the big canal. Not only is it to increase its commercial importance, but the Crescent City has ambitious plans for making the metropolis more beautiful. Its population, according to the last census, was 339,075. The city next in size is Shreveport, with 28,015 people. Then come Baton Rouge, New Iberia, Lake Charles, Alexandria and Monroe.

The seat of state government was established at Baton Rouge in 1847. The city, which has a population of over 10,000, is situated on a bluff on the east bank of the Mississippi about 120 miles above New Orleans. The state house was burned by the federal troops at the time of the civil war. The rebuilt structure has somewhat the appearance of an English baronial residence. The river below the city is bordered by plantations of sugar cane, groves of tropical fruit trees and handsome villas and gardens.

Louisiana is called the "Creole or Pelican state." Its motto is "Union, justice, confidence," and its flower the magnolia.

## WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

THE selected editorial comments to-day deal with the decision of the United States supreme court in the Standard Oil Company issue.

NEW YORK SUN—It is a striking coincidence that at the very time when the two other great commercial nations of the world, England and Germany, are attempting with almost feverish efforts to develop the efficiency of commercial units by consolidation and the elimination of wasteful competition, a statute of the United States should be applied to a business organization of surpassing efficiency and worldwide potency and should compel it by judicial decree to dissolve. The Sun has too much confidence in the sanity of the American people to believe that a policy of indiscriminate disintegration can long endure. That cannot in the long run be politically expedient which is economically unwise. If in the rapid growth of our nation any law in its unbending rigor tends to retard the inevitable development by consolidation of the commercial unit, sooner or later it will yield to the commercial genius and expanding destiny of a great people. We have already seen this in the consolidation of railroad corporations. Who would willingly disintegrate the Pennsylvania railroad and have a hundred petty railroads under an equal number of localized managements, where one efficient power can more wisely control all? A universal and irresistible economic tendency, without any conscious purpose to violate the law, moves always onward in the teeth of hostile legislation. Those who war against all combination, whether reasonable or unreasonable, simply commit the folly of Mrs. Partington, who with misdirected zeal attempted to mop up the Atlantic ocean.

NEW YORK HERALD—The supreme court has lifted an incubus from the business men of the country by its interpretation of the anti-trust act in connection with the long awaited decision of the Standard Oil Company's appeal. It unanimously confirms the decree of the lower court ordering the dissolution of that corporation on the ground that it had created a monopoly. At the same time, it holds that the decree was incorrect in forbidding the company or its subsidiaries from carrying on any interstate business pending the time allowed for dissolution. The court holds that the company may make legal normal contracts pending its dissolution, and for effecting this substitutes a period of six months for the 30 days fixed by the lower court. With these modifications the decree is sent back to the latter with jurisdiction to compel compliance with it in every respect.

NEW YORK TIMES—The court, indeed, confirms the decree of the circuit court of appeals dissolving the Standard Oil Company, but upon the definite ground that it has long violated, and does violate, the first section of the Sherman law by an actual restraint of trade, and that it violates the second section of that statute by vice of the fact that it is a monopoly. This corporation or holding company, must therefore, under the terms of the modified decree, within six months discontinue business, it must place the shares and the control of its subsidiary companies in the hands of their actual owners, and it is forbidden by any device of trusteeship or any other such act to continue its control over the subsidiary corporations or over the production or transportation of petroleum and its products in interstate commerce. The court holds that corporations whose

if he would achieve success, or if he has heard of them, ignores them, and, contrary to all the masters, goes in a straight line into public popularity and perhaps lasting literary fame. Some one has said that all things are impossible until they are done and nothing is impossible after it has been achieved.

In literature, sometimes it is the story, sometimes it is the style in which it is told, sometimes it is something else, no one knows just what, that makes it "go." A piece of writing may closely conform to all the established rules of literary composition and still have no virtue in its lines. In fact, it might be said of it, as one of our old time authors said of his own work: "It has profundity without obscurity, perspicuity without prolixity, ornament without glare, terseness without barrenness, penetration without subtlety, comprehensiveness without digression and a great number of other things, without a great number of other things," and still not be considered worth while.

There is something that enters into the make-up of human nature that makes us glad to know that there are no hard and fast rules the following of which will certainly bring success and the disregard of them sure failure. We are somehow all glad to know that each of us can, to a great degree, do whatever he may choose to do in his own way. No matter how the masters may lay down the rules, the individual is still permitted to put his own thinking into the undertaking and to follow his own path to the goal he would achieve. This holds true not only in the matter of writing plays and books, but in every field of human endeavor.

The world owes much to the students of literature and of life who have refused to follow to the letter the "schools" in which they were trained. It is the experimenters, the adventurers, the men who wish to do it some other way, that have added variety and given new beauty to the achievements of men. Had Columbus been content to sail around Africa in order to reach India, as were all the navigators before him, he would not have ventured across uncharted seas and discovered a new world. To entertain an appreciative and intelligent regard for the accumulated wisdom of others is wise and commendable, but to

contracts are not unreasonably in restraint of trade are not affected by this decision, that all such corporations against which actions may be brought must be dealt with according to the merits of the particular cases. Unreasonable restraint of trade and the monopolizing of or the attempt to monopolize trade being absent, such corporations, it is to be inferred from the language of the decision, will not be held to be doing business in violation of law.

NEW YORK AMERICAN—Under the ruling of the highest court in the land monopolies are no longer to be condemned until they are tried. . . . The Standard Oil Company has been tried, convicted, and the decree of the court dissolving it is to be executed in some fashion in six months. Legitimate business will not suffer any setback. On the contrary, the settlement of this cardinal issue should dispel anxiety and doubt, and put new heart and confidence into all the honest ways of industry and trade. The decision is "liberal," and it is certainly "conservative." It gives ample time for readjustment. And it leaves wide open the natural channels of industrial development. The court does not attack or threaten any big business—for being big. The decision plainly says that the fault of the Standard Oil Company is not that it has been doing business on a great scale, but that it has set at defiance "normal methods of industrial development"—in an effort to create "by means of combinations" greater economic power than proper methods justify.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—No one can doubt that this interpretation of the anti-trust law is in accordance with its true intent. The aim of Congress was not to prevent those restraints which were usual and customary in industry under competitive conditions, but the new development of the power to restrain trade which the great combinations of capital were making possible. Nor can any one question the justice of the application of the Sherman act in the present case. It was to prevent just such restraint of trade as the name of the Standard Oil Company is a synonym for that the act was passed by Congress.

NEW YORK PRESS—The moral effect of the judgment is incalculably great nevertheless. There is no punishment for the guilty individuals such as ought to be meted out to them, just as we punish counterfeiters of the coin and those who steal from the mails, as Judge Landis put it in his memorable phrase. Yet this sweeping and unalterable judgment denouncing the oil monopoly as a burdensome and criminal conspiracy against the people brings us a step nearer to the sound policy based on the axiom that "guilt is always personal." It gets us closer to the time when the unscrupulous and lawbreaking monopolist will be effectively discouraged in his criminality by a taste of imprisonment at hard labor in the stripes of the common convict.

SPRINGFIELD UNION—The decision of the United States supreme court that the Standard Oil Company represents a conspiracy in restraint of trade, and constitutes a monopoly within the meaning of the law, and ordering the dissolution of the company within a period of six months, is the most important decision of its kind in the entire period of 20 years and more, covered by the life of the Sherman act. It settles conclusively questions that have long been in doubt. In estimating the probable effect of the decision we have to consider the effect upon the oil industry in particular, upon trusts and combinations in general, upon the structure of modern business, and upon the Sherman law itself. The most immediate effect, of course, is that exerted upon the stock market, and there will be keen interest to learn how the financial world views the decision.

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN—The government boasts of having won its case. But to wit it the government had to modify materially the grounds on which the lower court rested the judgment now affirmed. The dominating voice in this judgment of affirmation is that of the dissenting judges in the Northern securities case, not that of the prevailing opinion which was followed by the court below in the present case. It is now in order for the court to gather together its energies and start ahead again in the warning simply that its combinations of capital must keep their extent within due and reasonable bounds.

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL—The court, in fact, takes into account the physical difficulties its ruling imposes and makes liberal provision for their working out. The decree of the lower court is modified in order that the traffic of the all-embracing New Jersey corporation and its subsidiaries need not be suspended while the dissolution is being brought about; and the time allowed to satisfy the order is extended to six months. The government will hardly feel aggrieved by such dispensations in respect of operating details. It has reason to be content, apparently, with the sufficiency of its triumph as to the fact and the law.

NAVAL CADET FROM MALDEN. WASHINGTON—Representative Roberts has been informed of the appointment of Paul R. Cowley, of 24 Acorn street, Malden, as a cadet at the Annapolis Naval Academy.

date to do a little thinking on our own account is equally so. Only by doing something different can the world expect to make any marked advance on its present degree of perfection.

## SITE FOR NEW MELROSE G. A. R. ARENA



Structure to be erected by the city government and citizens will provide a place for public assembling.

## GOVERNMENT OFFERS \$50,000,000 PANAMA BONDS TO THE PEOPLE

WASHINGTON—Popular subscription to a \$50,000,000 issue of government bonds, to reimburse the treasury's general fund for expenditures on account of the Panama canal, was invited Tuesday by Secretary MacVeagh.

Treasury officials expect the loan will be largely oversubscribed and in distributing the new securities the government's announced intention is to give preference to the smaller bidders. The new securities will bear 3 per cent interest, payable quarterly, will be free from all national, state or municipal taxation and will be in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1000. They will be dated June 1, 1911, and be payable in 50 years.

Under the law the new bonds will not be available to national banks as the basis of circulation. As they are the first the United States ever has issued with such a restriction, much interest is attached to the price they will bring. According to law they cannot be sold at less than par.

As the postal savings bank law fixes the par value of a postal savings bank bond bearing 2½ per cent at \$100, it is agreed that the 3 per cent Panama canal bonus must bring more than par.

### SUFFRAGE BILL IS PASSED.

MADISON, Wis.—The House Tuesday passed the James woman suffrage bill, which contains a clause calling for its referendum before it goes into effect. The measure will go to the Governor, who is expected to sign it.

### TRAVEL

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## WIT HELD MATTER OF ATTUNE

Nathan Haskell Dole Points Out How Each Nation Has Its Own Fun.

By NATHAN HASKELL DOLE.

WHEN a note is struck on a piano a piece of brass or a bit of china vibrates in unison at the other end of the room. The instruments of wireless telegraphy are "keyed" to certain electrical waves and the message passes unimpeded over any other receiver. It is somewhat the same way with wit. This explains why what is called Yankee humor seems rapid to an Englishman or a Scotchman. Every nation has its own special species of facetiousness which is for the most part not appreciated by the others. Punch's "Essence of Parliament," which has shaken the sides of John Bull at home or afar on the plains of India for 50 years, must have vitality, else it would not have persisted so long. Can the average American see any fun in it?

A good deal of our native wit consists in huge exaggerations promulgated with a perfectly sober face. An Englishman takes it as seriously as it is spoken and cannot see anything in it but a kind of prevarication. Thomas Hood and Oliver Wendell Holmes—yes, verily, Shakespeare—might have been natives of the Punjab; a Persian would have seen no reason to smile at such word-play as they perpetrated, the pun being in oriental literature a part of its beauty, as is proved in the serious works of the Persian and Arabic poets. Even the Bible has its solemn puns, as where Christ told Simon that his name was Peter (Petros) and upon that rock (petra) he would build his church. Among us it is a sheer affectation to despise punning, as if it were a puny member of a genus large and noble in Asia, like the domestic cat and the royal tiger "burning bright in the forests of the night!" Shakespeare raises the pun to a height of tragedy where he makes Gratiano exclaim to Shylock as he whets his knife: "Not on thy sole but on thy soul, harsh Jew!"

It is a curious fact that many a deceptively repulsive pun on the stage makes an audience laugh even more heartily than if it were a brand-new one. It reminds one of a frog's hind legs under the influence of a galvanic battery. They kick for a moment and then relax into their former quiescence, the very quiescence of wit.

It is a common reproach of the Scotch that they can not see a joke—not even if it be fired through their head with a cannon. "Hoo can a jist be fired through a mon's heid wi' a cannon?" asks the Scotchman. The Scot asks that question with a grave face. Therein consists his appreciation of humor and the Yankee thinks Sandy is dull.

An Englishman was present once at one of the late Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton's Friday afternoons. Some one told the story of a young man who was trying to pass his examination for a civil service position and irremediably confused Cromwell with Wolsey. "Cromwell," he said, "was a famous Englishman who cut off the head of the King and on his deathbed exclaimed, 'If I had served my God as I served my King, I should not have been left in my old age!'"

The Englishman put on a dazed expression and remarked: "It seems to me that the young man made a serious mistake. If memory serves me right, it was Cardinal Wolsey who made that remark and I—I think he did not cite his remark quite correctly. He said, 'If I had served my God with the zeal I served me King, and besides,' he added, 'I do not think that either Cromwell or Wolsey would have made use of that detestable American slang 'been left in my old age.'"

This was counted against the cultivated Englishman's sense of humor, but the chances are very good that he was laughing up his sleeve at the innocence of the Yankees who could not see his humorous viewpoint.

Some of the most humorous humor is of unconscious origin. The person perpetrating it does not realize how funny he is. There is also a good degree of

likelihood that the Irishman who gave the famous description of an Irish bull knew that he was illustrating it as well as defining it—"Whin you see five cows all lying down in a field and one standin' up, the one standin' up 's the bull!"

The best test of wit is whether or not it makes one chuckle or laugh when one is alone. You can kindle a fire with two small sticks but it is hard to start a single stick into a blaze. To carry the metaphor a little farther: that is possible if that single stick is a match. Many a man has laughed at his own jokes when enjoying his own company. A poor joke shared among three is more mirth-provoking than a good joke when one is solitary. The tendency of wit is to grow cleaner and more kindly. Nearly all of our American periodicals devote much space to humor and it is remarkable how much of it is well worth while.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

## Today's Army Orders.

Capt. A. A. Bjornstad, twenty-eighth infantry, on conclusion duties Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., will proceed to Ft. Snelling, Minn., temporary duty, thence to this city.

Maj. F. C. Baker, medical corps, and Capt. F. S. Long, Q. M., will proceed at proper time to Galveston, Tex., and report May 30 to general court-martial president.

Capt. F. S. Long, Q. M., relieved present duties.

First Lieut. J. C. Ballard, medical reserve corps, now at San Francisco, reporting to commanding officer for duty.

Special orders Jan. 19, relating to Maj. E. M. Lewis, infantry, revoked.

Maj. F. P. Reynolds, Maj. P. F. Straub, general staff; Maj. E. L. Munson and Capt. H. D. Thomason, medical corps, detailed as instructors at encampment to be held at Coshocton, O., June 24 to July 1.

Capt. J. Longstreet, Q. M., San Diego, will report in person to commanding general of troops at that place for assignment.

Maj. F. F. Russell, medical corps, detailed a member of the army retiring board, Washington, D. C., vice Lieut. Col. J. R. Keen, during examination of Second Lieut. H. L. Simpson only.

## Navy Orders.

Medical Director J. C. Boyd, detached duty as member of the naval retiring board, Washington, D. C., to home.

Medical Director L. G. Heineberger, detached duty in command of the naval medical school hospital, Washington, D. C., to duty as member of the naval retiring board, Washington, D. C.

Medical Director D. N. Bertelette, detached duty as president of the naval examining board and board of medical examiners, Washington, to duty in command of the naval medical hospital, Washington.

Medical Inspector J. E. Gardner, detached duty marine recruiting station, Boston, Mass., to duty as member of the naval examining board and board of medical examiners, Washington, D. C.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. H. Payne, to duty marine recruiting station, Boston, Mass.

Pharmacist R. F. S. Puck, to duty naval hospital, Puget Sound, Wash.

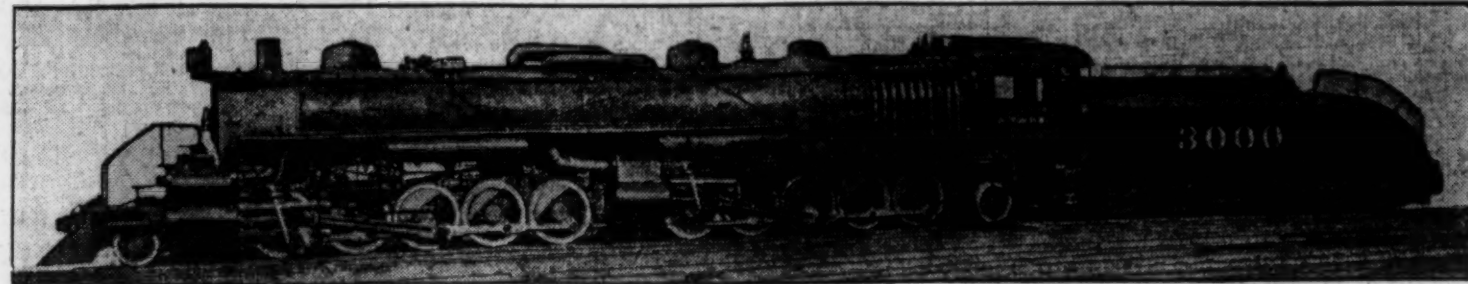
## Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived, Hannibal at Sea Wall Point, Massachusetts at Annapolis, Justin at San Diego, Connecticut at Montauk.

Sailed, Hercules, from New York for Tangier; Idaho, from New Orleans for Vicksburg; Indiana, from Philadelphia for Annapolis; Marietta, from Portsmouth, N. H., for Guantanamo; De Long, from Savannah for Charleston.

**FIRE IN HAVERHILL FACTORY.** HAVERHILL, Mass.—Automatic fire sprinklers saved the shoe factory of F. M. Hodgson on Walnut street Tuesday night, but flooded three floors with a loss of \$20,000.

## NEW SANTA FE MALLET LOCOMOTIVE IS LARGEST IN WORLD

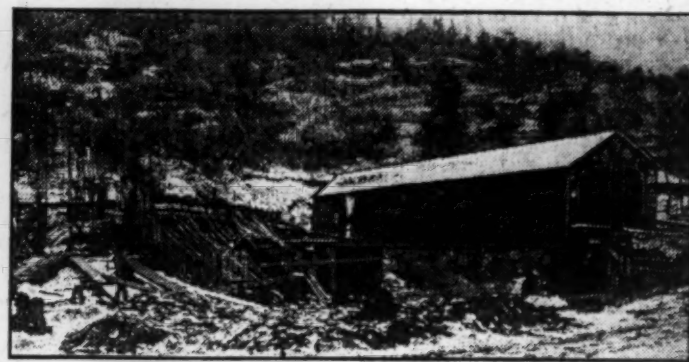


TOPEKA, Kan.—At the local shops of the Santa Fe railroad the largest locomotive in the world has been completed. Thursday it made its first trial trip, pulling a train between Topeka and Emporia. Fifty of these engines have been ordered for this road alone; all on the same principle as this one, which is known as the Mallet type. The larger among them cost nearly \$50,000 each. By the use of the Mallet articulated locomotives an ordinary train may be hauled from Chicago to the Pacific coast, or vice versa, without a change of engines. They can haul ordinary

trains up steep mountain grades where under other circumstances the train would have to be shortened or the assistance of other locomotives procured. The Mallet principle admits the taking of a larger locomotive, and adding to it an additional boiler barrel or section, under which is put a second engine, each

with its own set of driving wheels. The result is that the engine is transferred into an articulated locomotive of double power without an equivalent increase in cost. No. 3000 is nearly 122 feet long and weighs 375 tons with its tender. It has 10 pairs of driving wheels in two-sets of five pairs each.

## CONSTRUCTING NEW CHESTER BRIDGE



The covered structure is the old span, while the superstructure at the left is for new bridge.

## NEW CONCRETE SPAN OVER THE WESTFIELD RIVER NEARLY DONE

The new bridge over a branch of the Westfield river at Chester is rapidly nearing completion under supervision of the state highway commission. It is a single arch bridge of reinforced concrete with a span of 110 feet.

The parapets and grading of the approaches to the bridge, the latter necessitating considerable filling, remain to be done. The old bridge crossed the river at right angles, but the new structure crosses diagonally, thus avoiding an abrupt turn from the highway.

The highway commission has let contracts for building about two miles of state highway in Chester which will fill in one of the few remaining gaps in the finished state road between Springfield and Pittsfield. The other lapses are at West Springfield, the west end of the town of Becket and the east end of the town of Lee.

The highway commission is carrying on the usual amount of construction work under the regular appropriation for new highways and the "appropriation for small town work." Resurfacing, however, is at a standstill on account of the appropriation for that work being held up temporarily.

## AMERICAN ENGINEERS PRESENT THE EDISON TROPHY TO WINNER

NEW YORK.—At the annual meeting Tuesday night of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, three of the six speakers were Massachusetts men. They were Elihu Thomson, who announced the award of the Edison medal to Frank J. Sprague; Dugald C. Jackson of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who presented the medal, and George F. Swain of Harvard, who discussed the relation of government control to the electrification of steam lines. Professor Jackson is president of the institute.

The Edison medal was founded by friends of Thomas A. Edison, who subscribed a trust fund for that purpose. It goes to a resident of the United States or its dependencies, or of the Dominion of Canada, "for meritorious achievement in electrical science, electrical engineering or the electrical arts."

The medal was designed by James Earle Frazer and bears on its obverse a portrait of Mr. Edison and on its reverse an allegorical conception.

## GREATER BERLIN BILL IS ADOPTED

BERLIN.—The Prussian Diet on Tuesday adopted the Greater Berlin bill which will combine the capital and the suburban municipalities, forming a metropolitan area with a population of close to 3,500,000.

This union will move Berlin from the sixth to the third position among the great cities of the world in point of population. The city would rank next to London and New York.

**FRENCH VICTORY IN MOROCCO.** REL AIOUN, Morocco.—One section of the French relief column which is on its way to aid Fez, under Lieutenant-Colonel Bavouzet, has defeated the rebels at Merada. The rebellious tribesmen lost 100 slain and 200 men wounded.

## NEWS BRIEFS

## PLAN HOBOKEN COLLEGE FETE.

NEW YORK.—One of the oldest college celebrations ever planned in this country will mark the fortieth anniversary of the founding of Stevens Institute of Technology, in Hoboken, May 27. The occasion will also mark the acquisition by the college of the famous Stevens castle.

## BULL RUN VETERANS TO MEET.

MANASSAS, Va.—The scattered veterans of the northern and southern armies who served at Bull Run will meet as friends on the old battlefield here for the first time in 50 years on July 10 in a jubilee celebration which will continue 11 days. The veterans will camp in tents.

## CITY DECLINES TO AID FETE.

PORTLAND, Ore.—There will be no city appropriation for the benefit of the rose festival this year because of the condition of the general fund. This was decided by the ways and means committee of the city council recently, when the members voted to recommend that an ordinance appropriating \$2500 "do not pass."

## SHIP BOB LEE, JR., LAUNCHED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The steel hull of the Bob Lee, Jr., to be one of the most modern and complete vessels on the Mississippi river of the kind, was launched here recently in view of a crowd of over 1000 persons. When completed, the boat, will measure 150 feet long, with a beam of 38 feet. It is hoped to have it ready for service early next fall.

## PEORIA CAR MEN GET INCREASE.

PEORIA, Ill.—The proposed strike of the Peoria Street Railway lines has been averted. The arbitration board, which has been in session for two weeks, reached an agreement whereby the street car men will be given a raise equal to 10 per cent. The contract will stand for three years.

## ENGINEER TO PLAN TAHITI BOOM.

NEW YORK.—Among those arriving recently on the French liner Touraine was David de Larnat, a French engineer, who is on his way to Tahiti, the French island in the Pacific. He is going to study conditions there, believing that a great era of development for the island will begin with the opening of the Panama canal.

## AARON BURN'S HOME TO FALL.

NEW YORK.—Another New York landmark, the Aaron Burr mansion, is to go before the advancing line of modern apartment houses. It is 140 years old. Sold at auction to a builder, it will be torn down. James Madison, President of the United States, occupied it from 1804 to 1806.

## GEORGIA LINE BUYS COACHES.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—The Georgia & Florida railroad has just purchased four handsome new passenger coaches from the Central Locomotive & Car Works of Chicago and one 60-foot combination baggage and mail car from the same company.

## SANDUSKY STEAMER SOLD.

SANDUSKY, O.—The passenger steamer R. B. Hayes, the oldest boat in commission out of Sandusky, was sold recently to Bay City (Mich.) parties, to be operated henceforth between Bay City and Saginaw. The Hayes was built here in 1876.

## HONOR TO HARVARD PROFESSOR.

CAMBRIDGE, Eng.—Cambridge University has announced its intention of conferring upon Professor Richards of Harvard the honorary degree of doctor of laws.

## COMPANY OF SAILORS LEAVING BOSTON



A few of the men from receiving ship Wabash transferred to battleship Maine at Portsmouth.

## THREE WASHINGTON MEN COOK A DINNER UP IN AN AEROPLANE

WASHINGTON.—Three Washington men cooked their dinner in the air Tuesday when up in an aeroplane. They were John G. Farrer, Dr. F. G. Chamberlain and Anthony Jannus, aviator, who were in the air 25 minutes and rose to a height of about 250 feet. They cooked celery soup and terrapin. The flight was made at College Park, Md., where several officers are studying aviation.

NEW YORK.—The Intercollegiate Aeronautical Association of America was incorporated yesterday with the approval of Supreme Court Justice Bischoff. The incorporators are James R. McConnell, James King Duff and Fred Dollinger of New York; Cyrus McCormick of Princeton, R. N. Bird of the University of Virginia, Elmer Rae of Cornell, David Todd of Amherst and George Atwell Richardson of Philadelphia.

LONDON.—The Royal Aero Club of the United Kingdom has chosen its own aerodrome at East Church, Isle of Sheppey, as the scene for the Coupe Internationale d'Aviation race, July 1, when a team of three English aviators, to be chosen later, will endeavor to retain the trophy won by Claude Grahame-White in New York last October.

PARIS.—According to the Temps, the first aero-taxi will be put into service in a few days at Lucerne.

The Compagnie Trans-Aerienne has sent to Lucerne a biplane fitted with a taximeter. The aeroplane will carry passengers on cross-country flights at so much per kilometer registered on the dial.

BOUY, France.—A new record for rapidity of ascension was made by Lieut. Menard in his new army aeroplane, "Tour de France," which he was trying out. He attained a height of 1000 feet in 4m. 45s. He will take a passenger and attempt to lower the world's distance record on a tour planned to cover 2000 miles.

## EDUCATIONAL

## THE PRINCIPIA

PRINCIPIA PARK - ST. LOUIS, MO.

An educational institution for boys and girls. Fully equipped in every department. Corps of sixteen efficient instructors. Large, well equipped gymnasium with stage, bowling alley, swimming pool, shower baths and recreation rooms. Athletic field with running track, tennis courts, etc. Military organization for the boys. Two large thoroughly modern dormitories, being built this year, will be ready for occupancy in September. Other extensive improvements being made will greatly increase the efficiency of the work. Children under twelve years of age not accepted in the boarding department. Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar grades add a six years High School course. Thirteen years' successful experience. Annual charge for boarding pupils \$500 and \$650. Write for prospectus.

Address all communications to E. E. FIELD, Secretary.

## DO YOU KNOW HOW TO SEW?

With our practical instruction in designing, cutting, fitting, dressmaking and ladies' tailoring, your work will result in perfect garments and at a minimum cost.

Drop in at the College and see what an inexperienced person really can do in the way of turning out a well-made and well-fitting garment.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION

KRISTEN'S LADIES' TAILORING COLLEGE

Fortieth and Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago.

## MANOR SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.

A boarding school for boys. Upper and Lower Schools comprise all grades from primary to college preparatory. Graduates now in all leading colleges. Work thorough, systematic and effective. Instructors college bred. Location overlooking Long Island Sound, unsurpassed. Buildings modern; hot and cold water in every bedroom. Bowling alleys, shower baths, large gymnasium, athletic field, tennis courts. Manual Training Department. Atmosphere homelike and wholesome. Careful and sympathetic attention given to the needs of each individual boy along the lines of moral development. For information and booklet, address LOUIS D. MARRIOTT, M. A., Headmaster, Manor School, Stamford, Conn.

## THE WATSON SCHOOL, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

A boarding and day school for girls, among the Berkeley Hills. Elementary and high school courses, preparatory for college. Advantage taken of the educational opportunities offered in a college town. Boys admitted to the primary department. Outdoor sports, horseback and pedestrian trips. For catalogue address MRS. C. L. WATSON, Principal, The Watson School, Berkeley, California.

## SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION

Copley Sq., Boston. S. S. Curry, Ph. D., Pres.

Voice and body harmoniously trained. SUMMER TERMS, Mrs. Curry, Boston and Asheville; Dr. Curry, Houston, Seattle and Chicago. DR. CURRY'S BOOKS, embodying his discoveries, "have revolutionized elocutionary methods." "Vocal Interpretation of the Bible" and "Foundations of Expression" are indispensable to me."—Dr. F. H. Edwards, Evanston. Write to Dr. S. S. Curry, Boston.

## The Hamlin School

A Boarding and Day School for Girls. Comprising a French School for Little Children, Primary, Intermediate, High School and Post Graduate Departments. Household Economics, Drawing, Painting and Education.

Accredited by the University of California, by Leland Stanford Junior University and by Eastern Colleges.

Courses in Singing, Instrumental Music (piano, violin, organ, harp, flute, etc.), Theory and Composition, Harmony, Sight Reading, Musical Dictation, Choral and Orchestral Practice, etc. are offered by the newly formed Music Department.

For particulars in regard to the School, please send for prospectus, and address: MISS SARAH D. HAMLIN, A. M., 2230 Pacific Avenue, San Francisco.

## BRADFORD ACADEMY

For Young Women BRADFORD, MASS.

One hundred and eighty year. Thirty miles from Boston, in the beautiful Merrimack Valley. Extensive grounds and modern equipment. Certificate admits to leading colleges. General course of five years and two years' course for High School graduates. Address MISS LAURA A. KNOTT, A. M., Principal.

## Short Story Writing

A course of forty lessons in the history, form, structure, and writing of the short story, taught by J. Burg Swain, Editor of the Boston Herald.

Over one hundred Home Study Courses under professors in Literature, English, History, and other subjects. 200-page catalog free. Write today.

The Home Correspondence School, Box 371, Springfield, Mass.

## LASELL SEMINARY

Ashburham, Mass. College preparation. Household Arts and Sciences. Ten miles from Boston. G. M. WINSLOW, Ph. D., Principal. 118 Woodland Road.

## School Advertising

Secures new pupils, it is the only way to get confidence and teaches families able to send their children away to school.

## In The Monitor

School advertising brings pupils of a highly desirable class, at 90% of its circulation is in families of financial ability. The cost is 10 cents per line per insertion; about six words to the line.

## SUMMER CAMPS

Summer Camps for Boys and Girls make the vacation a time of helpful, happy work.

Advertisements of Camps in the Monitor point the way to many who desire to learn of the inducements and opportunities offered in different localities.

## UTOPIA

The (Summer) Camp of Contentment. On Lake Umbagog, New Brunswick, Canada. Ideal for college men and boys. Healthy and homelike. Competent instructors, tutoring, home cooking, pure water, dry tents. Illustrated booklet giving full information from JOSEPH W. BRINE, 37 Kingston Street, Boston.

## REST OR TRAVEL

your children may have a happy summer under the care of a devoted and experienced mother. South Shore. Private instruction desired. MRS. W. M. RHODES, MISS RHODES, 128 Addington Rd., Brookline. Tel. 2551-4.

## FRANKLIN ACADEMY

136 Boylston Street, Boston. The Business School for Girls. Thorough, sound training. Morning, afternoon and evening. At \$1.42 and \$4.75 a week. Call, write or telephone.

## Sea Pines School For Girls

WILL HOLD ITS USUAL PRIVATE CAMP

## On the SEA SHORE

of the school estate during July and August. The same optimistic, affectionate family life will continue and the same personal care given, as heretofore. SLEEPING TENTS. Outdoor Sports, Safe Bathing. Wholesome Training. Address Sea Pines School For Girls, East Brewster, Cape Cod, Mass.

## CAMP CHOCORUA

A vacation camp for boys in the White Mountains. Eight years up. Senior and Junior departments. Tents, bungalows, cottages, athletics, tutoring, manual training. Good moral influences. 30th season. Booklet. S. G. DAVIDSON, M. A., Durham St., Mt. Airy, Philadelphia.

## NOVA SCOTIA WEEKS

The Boy's Camp Mooswa The Parents' Delight. References exchanged. GEO. H. CAINE, Everett, Mass.

## A SUMMER CAMP FOR BOYS

not over 15 years of age will be maintained this summer near Washington by a university man experienced in training boys. Tutoring. References furnished. FREDERIC GIBSON, 1909 S St., Washington, D. C.

## ANDOVER, MAINE

Glenellis In Rangeley Lakes region; modern house; 6th season. Camp in connection; wholesome climate. Apply to F. E. LESLIE.

## WANTED—Boys to go to a first-class

Summer Camp in Maine. Address A. C. COBB, Saxtons River, Vt.



## STRATEGISTS IN EDUCATION MAKE FLANKING MOVE ON INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM AND WIN

In Conservative Madrid  
American Ideas of  
Teaching Prosper.

### GIRLS' INSTITUTE CAREER BROADENS

New World Pedagogic  
System Transplanted to  
Spain Bears Fruit.

As the residents of Madrid pass along the handsome Calle Fortuny, many point approvingly to No. 5. If the stranger in the capital of Spain inquires why this building centers the attention, no doubt the answer will be that beyond its portals the English and Spanish speaking people have many common interests. For the International Institute for Girls in Spain is doing through educational methods what diplomacy is trying to accomplish through the channels of international politics. Due to American initiative, American teaching systems have proved remarkably successful among the Spanish. Non-sectarian, the institution, founded by Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick years before the difficulty arose between Spain and the United States, proved a valuable mediator while the two nations worked to arrive at a satisfactory agreement.

Those acquainted with the facts alone can realize the courage required to establish an institution like the one which now occupies such commodious quarters in Spain's capital. Rooted in traditional teaching methods, the Spanish people did not at once accept the innovation as particularly suited to their requirements. But gradually it has dawned upon the people that self-centeredness does not make for progress. The International Institute for Girls has the latest string out for all who care to avail themselves of the excellent facilities at hand. The first and only non-sectarian school in Spain to be incorporated and maintained for the sole purpose of the education of women is now patronized by the leading Spanish families. The Spaniards are now among the first to say that no school in Spain has an equipment similar to what the institute can show and that the opportunity for bringing the English and Spanish speaking people closer was never better than at the present time.

### Faculty Representative

More than mere teaching ability was requisite to make a success of the International Institute. Tact never proved of greater value than when Mrs. Gulick and her associates began their propaganda of teachings contrary to the established customs. But consideration for the sensibilities of others won the way. Miss Susan D. Huntington, the director in succession to Mrs. Gulick, went from the normal school of Porto Rico to assume charge of the academic work in the Spanish institute. The scope of this college exemplifies to what extent the American teacher has now become a world factor. From Porto Rico in the western hemisphere to the Philippines in the far East, the American "schoolmaster" is establishing a reputation among alien folks. At the International Institute for Girls in Madrid she is giving impulse to activities which radiate east and west.

The new directors of the institute is no stranger to Spanish environment. Miss Huntington before going to Porto Rico assisted Mrs. Gulick both at San Sebastian and at Biarritz. The Monitor in a preceding article has told of her work during the 10 years which she spent in the West Indian island.

When she returned to Spain, as director of the institute, she found herself better equipped than ever to deal with problems arising from an educational activity constantly increasing.

Miss Huntington has surrounded herself with a faculty which characterizes American college education at its best. Wellesley, Mt. Holyoke, Bryn Mawr, Cornell and Smith colleges are represented among the instructors. What young women are able to command in the United States the International Institute for Girls abroad now places at the disposal of Spanish señoritas. But the institute is no less solicitous in respect to American girls who desire to equip themselves with what Europe can supply of culture. A number of native teachers at the institute instruct in the

### AMUSEMENTS

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5 and 7 passenger touring cars and limousines. Prices from \$3 per hour upwards. The only place in Boston where you can hire six-cylinder Great Pierce Arrow cars. Order cars direct from us and save 20% to 25%. K. A. SKINNER CO., 179 Clarence Street. Telephone 66 and 67 Tremont.

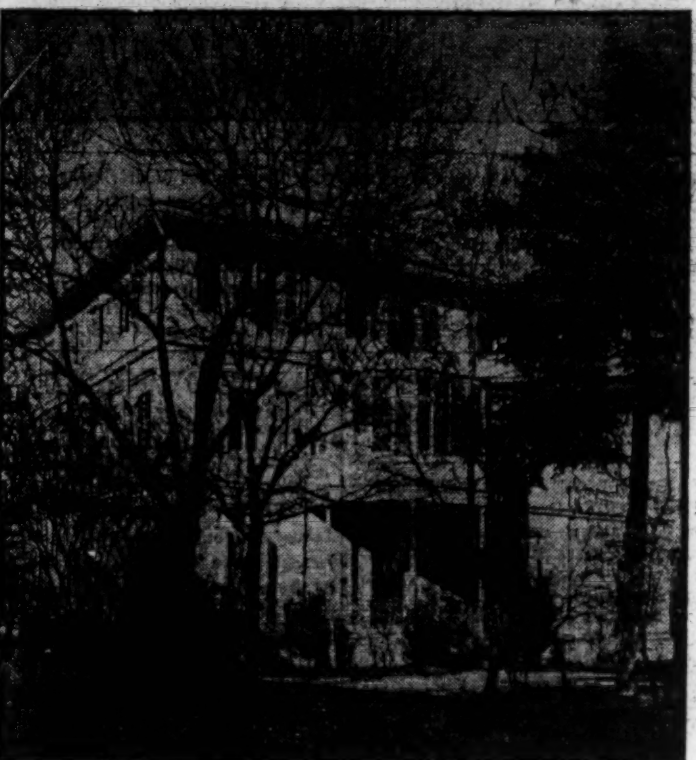
#### "The World in Boston"

Last Four Days Mechanics Building

Admission 25 Cts. Children 15 Cts. TODAY—5:00 p. m. Pageant Hall, Dr. Wilbur T. Greenleaf of The Labrador.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE  
Aborn English Grand Opera Co.  
Last Week—TALLES OF HOFFMAN  
Prices: Box, \$50; Balcony, \$25; C, \$10; Wed. Mat., 25c, 50c and 75c.

### WHERE GIRLS ARE TAUGHT IN SPAIN



Front entrance of International Institute for Girls in Madrid.

### PART OF TRAINING COMES WITH GAMES



Two "stars" made by gymnastic class, students from 14 to 20 years old.

several Romance languages, and the American department, as it is called, is by no means the least important part of the educational scheme. The meeting of young women from the United States and Spain brings about a lingual interblending of a decided character.

Organized under the laws of Massachusetts, the International Institute has among its indorsers some of the most representative men and women in the country. Charles H. Rutan of Boston is president of the corporation. The board of directors consists of Samuel B. Capen, Samuel C. Darling, Edward Ginn, Charles A. Haskell, Charles A. Hopkins, Charles H. Rutan, A. Lyman Williston, Miss Katharine Lee Bates, Miss Caroline Borden, Miss Katharine Coman, Miss Sarah Louise Day, Miss Louise M. Hodgins, Miss Martha A. Hopkins, Miss Helen J. Sanborn, Mrs. D. Lyman Williston. The presidents of a number of leading universities are active in the affairs of the institute. In England, Lady Henry Somerset has done much to further the work.

That the English language lends itself admirably to the teaching of Spanish students has been clearly shown by the work of this American girls' school in Madrid. But it required years of preparation, as will be learned from an investigation of the early history of the institution. The present splendid quarters, within easy access of the University of Madrid, the Athenaeum and the many libraries and art museums which glorify the artistic history of the Spanish nation, are the outgrowth of small beginnings. The start was made, in fact, when in the early eighties Mr. and Mrs. Gulick were located at Santander, where Mr. Gulick was a missionary of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions.

It was at Santander that a young girl on a certain day besought Mrs. Gulick to give her lessons in reading and writing, offering in return to do sewing for the family. Busy as Mrs. Gulick was, the young girl's appeal was not in vain. Soon other girls asked for similar privileges. A class was formed. Instruction was accepted so eagerly that when the Gulicks were transferred from Santander to San Sebastian, all the pupils followed. As the class increased, the need for better facilities became apparent. Then the school was organized, and a number of American teachers put in charge. With avidity the Spanish scholars studied the English language, and San Sebastian records perhaps the earliest instance of Anglo-Saxon speech and Spanish history and culture working together for the purpose of educating the young women of Spain along modern lines.

In 1890 Mrs. Gulick took advantage of an unusual privilege of Spanish women, and presented 14 of her girl pupils for examination in the government institute at San Sebastian. To say that the Spanish people were surprised at such a move is to put it mildly. But their surprise was even greater when two of



MISS SUSAN D. HUNTINGTON.  
Present director of International Institute for Girls in Spain.

the students received the highest rank given by the institute, sobresaliente, meaning "leaping over all." The following year out of 41 examined, 33 girls came up to this high standard. Furthermore, on June 30, 1894, four girls received the certificate of completed work in the state institute of Guipuzcoa, at San Sebastian, entitling them to the degree of bachelor of arts. For the first time in the history of Spain, Spanish girls taught by women had been able to obtain such recognition. Besides the regular curriculum, these girls had studied English, music, drawing and the Bible, as well as doing the embroidery work so essential a feature of Spanish schooling.

It was a Spanish newspaper which at the time said editorially that "these girls are educated not only in literature and science but in the knowledge and fear of God. The regeneration of Spain must begin with the education of her women."

Two of the pupils of the American school in 1895 matriculated in the University of Madrid. They passed the examination of the classical course in the school of philosophy. In 1897 these two young women, Esther Alonso and Juliana Campo, received the second degree, licentiate in philosophy and letters. The professors were amazed at their achievements and it is told how the enthusiasm of faculty and students found expression one day when, as the young ladies came from the university library, the youths formed in two lines on the staircase and

Mrs. Gulick Helped to Bring  
All Spanish Speaking  
Peoples Together.

### AUTHORITIES SAW GOOD OF SCHOOL

Miss Huntington, Director  
Now, Was Assistant  
in Early Days.

threw down their caps for the fair señoritas to walk on. Spectators of the day were reminded of the day of long ago when women with men filled the chairs of learning in the universities of Spain.

It has become almost a custom among many of the Spanish aristocracy to send their young girls to the International Institute for training. A niece of Sorola, the famous portrait painter, has had the benefit of the schooling in Calle Fortuny. The prime minister of Spain is himself interested in the American experiment. A daughter of Senor Canalejas' most intimate friend has been a student in the institute. The introduction of American gymnastics has also been approved enthusiastically.

During the discussion of secular education in Spain, which came up in the Spanish senate some months ago, reference was made to the Institute as an establishment where true religious tolerance prevailed. The minister of education, while not outspokenly in favor of the American enterprise, refuted the charge that the government was working against the conservation of equal justice and religious tolerance. Spain is aware that American teaching methods strike at the root of illiteracy and inequality and progressive Spaniards now welcome whatever may conduce to placing education on a firmer basis.

When the Spanish-American war broke out in 1898 the International Institute proved its worth. Americans were told it would be necessary for them to leave the country. Mrs. Gulick, however, with sublime confidence in her mission and its value to the people, went across the border to Biarritz. Mrs. Gulick has narrated the incident.

The position was explained to the Spanish girls, and when on Saturday morning the Americans left the pleasant home overlooking the Bay of Biscay they were followed by a long procession of Spanish girls, servants and even the teachers, who followed their friends in order that their studies should not be interrupted. As they passed over the bridge which unites Spain and France and looked back at the hills outlining the coast of Spain, tears came to their eyes, but they went bravely on. Monday morning class work was resumed and has not been interrupted from that day to this. It is worthy of record here that no unkind word or look was noticed by the Americans during the days and weeks of anxiety that followed. Not less notable is the fact that when the Spanish parents were told that their daughters had left the country, but that they could recall them if they wished, not one asked to have his daughter return, but rather expressed gratitude that under the circumstances the Americans were willing to retain them under their care.

The various international phases of the American educational movement in Spain are most interesting. A feature gradually developing in importance is that in South America the work of the International Institute has become familiar. A number of rich South Americans, when ready to establish homes, have found the graduates of the school particularly well suited to reside over the Latin American households. The liberal education which the Spanish señoritas obtain in Calle Fortuny is a strong attraction to the young men of the South American republics. To their new-found homes the American graduates bring ideas based on modern requirements. Much of the antagonism prevailing in South America against the Yankees has disappeared with the arrival of a number of these American educated young women from Spain. Diplomacy could ask no better ally than the International Institute, which in this way helps to remove prejudice and establish closer ties between English and Spanish-speaking people.

To Miss Amy F. Rowland, the American representative of the Institute, is due considerable of the credit for the interest which this educational movement has aroused at home. Miss Rowland has her headquarters in Boston. On many occasions she tells about the institution to large audiences unacquainted with the work now going on across the sea. The business end of the establishment in the Spanish capital requires constant care, and Miss Rowland's familiarity with Latin-American affairs has been instrumental in gaining her many hearings where individuals less well equipped would be at sea replying to inquiries relative to the feasibility of teaching an alien people.

It should be gratifying to Americans to know that through stress and storm the International Institute for Girls in Spain has risen to every occasion, and that the renown of the American school teacher is even reaching to where once upon a time centered the culture and scholastic greatness of Europe. The city of Madrid, in cooperation with the Institute, may once again attain a position of importance resting on liberal education and freedom in thought and speech.

## WORK AND PLAY TIMES SCHEDULED

Young Man Sees in Program of School Exercises Lesson for Those Who Would  
Enter Business Career.

THE small boy who made out his morning's program as follows, gave an excellent illustration of the spirit of the times, inasmuch as he made a very liberal allowance for immediate and personal gratification: "Six to half-past six—get up. "Half-past six to seven—dress. "Seven to half-past seven—wash face and hands. "Half-past seven to eight—eat breakfast. "Eight to nine—go to school. "N. B.—A fellow must have some fun in life."

This sort of preparation for the duties of maturity, writes Walter Lincoln Colby of Manor School, often characterizes not only the student but the business man, to say nothing of the laborer and servant. In fact, the latter are becoming so insistent in their demands for personal privileges, "time off," short hours and high wages that the tables are now turned and the employer often is the "oppressed." Such demands, however, do not necessarily represent the more intelligent or thoughtful student of life's problems and those ambitious to succeed along right and permanent lines; these realize that preparation is needed to reach a higher position

and to manage the greater affairs of our commercial activities.

A close observer will see that it is seldom the man who asserts that "a fellow must have some fun" in a mood of self-gratification, making this his first thought, who becomes a leader in great reforms or stands at the head of large enterprises, and that it is not the student who holds this opinion who graduates from the "prep" school or college at the head of his class. Fun is a good thing in its place, but should be incidental, not primary.

In a "prep" school, as well as in all primary and secondary institutions, great care is exercised to promote in the young a habit of "getting ready" for later responsibilities, and the "program clock" is now a common fixture in modern school buildings. A lesson is thus taught which had evidently impressed our young friend, save that he allotted himself a larger proportion of time for the "fun" than for his tasks. If boys and girls can be taught to realize that they must plan for themselves work that will count for good later, if they can be made to see that no matter how irksome the duty, it has an ultimate bearing on their success in life, and that they should take pains to make out a

program that plans for more definite duty than "fun," then our educational system amounts to something.

When properly educated along this line, the young man or woman starting a business career will have acquired a valuable habit and will not shrink from "overtime" work for which there seems to be no immediate return. In one of Boston's largest business houses there is a sign, conspicuously posted: "He who never does more than he gets paid for never gets paid for more than he does." This is a good hint for all workers. Time given to a careful consideration of duties before entering upon them is sure to minimize labor and to bring greater results. Even those who want their "fun" would get more satisfaction out of it if they had the assurance that they had rightly planned for such recreation and were entitled to it. Amusement would count for much more if it were not sometimes for the feeling that it was taking the place and time of some neglected duty. Under such conditions there cannot be the right relaxation and enjoyment. Those who go to their work in a "better skelter" way can never expect to win beside the "program man" who systematizes and executes his plans.

## BAY STATE CLUB STRONG FACTOR AT BOWDOIN COLLEGE

BRUNSWICK, Me.—One of the strongest sectional clubs at Bowdoin College is the Massachusetts Club, founded Dec. 11, 1903, with W. Howard Sexton '04, as president, Louis D. H. Weld '05, as vice-president and Joseph F. Waterman '05, as secretary and treasurer. The object of the club, as given by the constitution, is to induce more men from Massachusetts to enter the institution and to promote social intercourse among Massachusetts men in college.

Statistics show that during the past 10 years the percentage of Massachusetts men attending Bowdoin has increased from 6 to 14.5 per cent. The enrollment for 1910-11 was 338. Forty-nine of these were from the Bay state. Any student whose home is in Massachusetts or who has ever lived in Massachusetts is eligible for membership in this club. There have been 113 members since the club has been supported at Bowdoin.

The officers of the Massachusetts Club at present are: President, John Leslie Brummett '11 of Roxbury, Mass.; vice-president, Edward Longworth Morse '12 of Medford, Mass.; secretary and treasurer, Charles Lewis Oxnard '11 of West Medford, Mass. The active members are: From 1911—John L. Brummett, Roxbury; A. H. Cole, Haverhill; A. G. Denby, Medford; H. K. Hine, Dedham; R. P. Hine, Dedham; C. E. Kellogg, Melrose; C. L. Oxnard, West Medford; Donald Redfern, Swampscott; R. W. Sullivan, West Roxbury; Harry L. Wiggin, Boston; Arthur C. Gibson, Jamaica Plain.

From 1912—H. C. L. Ashby, Leicester; G. C. Brooks, Reading; Kenneth Churchill, Newtonville; R. D. Cole, Arlington Heights; T. W. Daniels, Natick; F. W. Davis, Newton; J. L. Hurley, Malden; J. H. Joy, Roxbury; W. A. MacCormick, South Framingham; E. L. Morse, Medford; P. W. Rowell, Roxbury; E. W. Torrey, Peabody; C. H. Nichols, North Grafton.

From 1913—M. H. Busfield, North Adams; Carlton Greenwood, Medford; H. H. Hall, Strubridge; L. E. Jones, Winthrop; H. W. Miller, Lynn; E. O. Baker, North Adams; J. S. Brown, Whitinsville; E. J. Fuller, Groveland; W. S. Greene, Worcester; A. L. Peters, Malden; Daniel Saunders, Lawrence; W. F. Twombly, Reading; F. T. Edwards, Malden.

From 1914—Herbert W. Ashby, Salem; R. E. Bodurtha, Westfield; H. W. Cate, Weymouth; S. W. Chase, Lowell; G. C. Duffey, Jr., Medford; L. B. Fowler, Boston; J. Heywood, Gardner; R. E. Hubbard, Hatfield; W. E. Mason, Jr., Andover; E. A. Nason, North Billerica; R. G. Severance, Turners Falls; Prentiss Shepherd, Wellesley Hills; Douglas Urquhart, Ashfield; C. F. White, Methuen.

### NEW YORK PUPILS STUDY FLOWERS

NEW YORK—By tonight the children of Public school 188 and of the other schools in the vicinity of Lewis and East Houston streets ought to know all that is to be known about the flowers that bloom in the spring. Specimens of all species are set out in the gymnasium of the school, where they are being shown and explained to the pupils.

### MR. MCGREGOR INDORSED.

Alexander McGregor of Malden was unanimously indorsed as a candidate for the Republican nomination for councilor from the fourth district at a dinner at Youngs hotel Tuesday evening given by Councilor Walter S. Glidden, who now represents the district, to the members of the Republican district committee.

### Roxbury Boy, Bowdoin '11, Who Is President of Massachusetts Club



JOHN LESLIE BRUMMETT.

### LYNN JOINS IN RELIGION MOVE

LYNN, Mass.—The Lynn Interchurch Union, composed of the religious organizations of Greater Lynn, has appointed a committee of 97 laymen and ministers to direct the local campaign of the men and religion forward movement soon to be launched in the great centers of population in North America.

This committee will convene Tuesday evening as guests of the Armory Club of St. Stephens church, at a dinner to be addressed by Hubert Carleton, national secretary of the men and religion forward movement, George C. Briggs, chairman of Boston's committee of 100, and others.

### JAIL BASEBALL LEAGUE FORMED.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Warden McCusker of the Rhode Island state prison found the results so gratifying from his inauguration May 6 of a Saturday half-holiday for the prisoners that the experiment was repeated. Each shop has been allowed to organize a baseball nine for a series of games.

### HOWARD N. NEWELL PASSES ON.

Howard N. Newell, for many years deputy collector of the port of Boston, passed on at his home, 157 Lassel street, Quincy, on Tuesday.

## MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

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## REAL ESTATE NEWS

## SQUANTUM PARK, QUINCY.

Considerable new building is going on at Squantum park, the fine tract of land at Quincy being developed by John R. Nelson of the Tremont building. Mr. Nelson reports that the demand for seashore property grows greater each year, and the demand at Squantum park has been particularly brisk on account of its close proximity to the aviation field and its other desirable features. Of the 900 lots laid out at Squantum park about half of them have already been disposed of, and a number of others are under agreement for sale.

The commissioner of public works of Quincy has promised to begin work at once to complete the rebuilding of Squantum street, thus making an ideal route for autoists from the Quincy shore boulevard to the two well-appointed hotels at Squantum, as well as giving better accommodations for the constantly growing population of this seashore suburb. A boat line is also expected to be started soon between Squantum and Boston. With these and other improvements it is predicted that Squantum will double and treble in the next year or two, both as to population and as to value of land. The proposed extensive development of Boston harbor will no doubt also enhance the value and desirability of this section.

## BROKERS IN SALE.

Meredith & Grew were the brokers in the sale of the estate at 95 Beacon street reported in these columns Tuesday. The parcel comprises a brick residence and 4500 square feet of land, all taxed on \$39,000, with \$45,000 on the lot. The Henry Lee estate sold to Henrietta M. Crosby, title coming through Jane N. Grew.

## MILK STREET PARCEL SOLD.

Hayes & Welch report the sale of another property in the heart of the city. The estate at 224-226 Milk street, through to 113 Central street, has been sold by this firm of brokers to the General Investment Trust, W. H. Foster trustee. Thomas G. Washburn is the seller. There is a 4½-story brick building and 1200 square feet of land, all assessed on \$23,400, of which amount \$12,000 is on the land.

## SOUTH END—ROSLINDALE.

Henry W. Savage reports final papers on record in the sale made by his office of the property at 82 to 112 Malden street, comprising 15,225 square feet of land, together with lumber sheds, the total assessment being \$14,000. The location is near Harrison avenue, and has been known for years as the Edward A. Wright lumber yard. Rose E. Wright et al. convey to V. M. Hawkins, who buys for investment.

Henry W. Savage also reports final papers on record in the sale of an estate in Roslindale belonging to John C. Harvey, a Roslindale builder. The property consists of a 2½-story frame dwelling, together with about 4000 square feet of land. The house being new is assessed as under construction for \$2000, and the lot is taxed on a valuation of \$400. The premises are numbered 20 Malvern road, corner of Ethel street. Robert Schlosky and wife of Roxbury buy for a home and will occupy at an early date.

## EAST BOSTON LAND.

The East Boston Company reports the following sales of land on Neptune road, East Boston: Parcel No. 1, between Lubec street and Cottage street, 20,000 square feet; No. 2, southwest corner Cottage street, 12,000 square feet; No. 3, between Frankfort and Lubec streets, 15,000 square feet.

The above 15 lots were sold to Joseph Goldinger of East Boston, who will commence at once the erection of dwelling houses.

In addition to the above, the East Boston Company has sold lots Nos. 8 and 9 on Lubec street, section 5, containing 6200 square feet, at 35¢ per foot, for immediately building operations.

## SELLS NEW HAMPSHIRE FARM.

The Chapin Farm Agency, Old South building, has sold for Harold Barry, his old homestead farm situated on the village road and bordering the river in the town of Ossipee, N. H., comprising 20 acres of land. There is a 1½-story cottage, hay and stock barn and outbuildings and a pine grove. The estate was sold to George Bradley of Chelsea, who has already taken possession and will make extensive improvements.

## TODAY'S LOCAL SALES.

One of the biggest of today's sales of local real estate involves the five-story brick structure and 2052 square feet of land at 21 West Cedar street, between Mt. Vernon and Pinckney streets, West End, all taxed on \$14,000, of which amount \$6200 is on the land. Ira D. Van Duzee sells to Charles Evans.

In the South End of the city property Harry H. Ham has just sold to R. Harry Zmdell, title coming through Benjamin H. Shattuck the property at 78 to 82 Shawmut avenue, junction of and numbered 26 Corning street. The total assessment is \$13,000, with \$7100 on the 1190 square feet of land in the lot. There is a five-story brick structure on the site.

A Roxbury sale today takes the estate at 120 to 122 Bower street, near Walnut avenue, comprising two three-story brick houses and 4744 square feet of land, all assessed on \$12,000, with \$2000 on the lot. Mary E. Murray grants title to Mary M. Fox. The same grantor and grantee figure in the sale

## SUPERIOR FLOORING

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Everything from Sills to Shingles

## CROWD WATCHING SHEEP FEEDING IN FRANKLIN PARK MEADOW



## MISS HALL LEAVES FUND TO WELLESLEY AND OTHER SCHOOLS

WESTERLY, R. I.—Several bequests to Massachusetts institutions are made in the will of Miss Evelyn S. Hall, late principal of Northfield Seminary, filed here today.

A trust fund of \$10,000 for the benefit of the seminary is created and another trust of \$6000 is to be used for two scholarships in the same institutions. Still another fund of \$2000 for domestic purposes is created.

Wellesley is to benefit from a \$5000 trust fund. The American board of foreign missions is given \$1000 outright and several smaller public bequests are made.

## SOVEREIGNS JOIN IN UNVEILING OF STATUE TO QUEEN

LONDON—King George conducted the unveiling of the Queen Victoria memorial Tuesday afternoon in the presence of Emperor William, numerous members of the British and German royal families including Empress Augusta Victoria and Princess Louise. The archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of London performed the religious rites.

King George delivered a speech in eulogy of Victoria describing the monument as "the tribute of races and legions more various in character and circumstances than have ever been combined before upon a common purpose."

His majesty referred feelingly to the pleasure afforded by the visit of the German royal family.

As a spectacle the unveiling was brilliant. King George and Emperor William were dressed in the uniform of British field marshals, wearing the blue sash of the Order of the Garter. Winston Churchill, the home secretary, attended the King.

The ceremony was a great gathering of troops and marines who after the dedication marched past the King and Emperor, the massed bands of the brigade of guards playing the national anthem.

At the conclusion of the religious services Thomas Brock, who made the marble statue of Queen Victoria, was knighted by the King.

The Emperor placed an immense wreath at the foot of the statue, an example which was followed by an officer of the German dragon regiment of which Victoria was an honorary colonel.

## PRESIDENT BOOM FOR MR. HERRICK

NEW YORK—At the annual meeting of the New York Peace Society Tuesday, Andrew Carnegie, who presided, introduced Myron T. Herrick of Ohio as a possible future President of the United States.

The former Governor laughingly disclaimed any presidential aspiration and then spoke in favor of world's peace and an Anglo-Saxon-Japanese alliance.

DR. TRYON TO TALK ON PEACE.  
Dr. James L. Tryon, secretary of the Massachusetts Peace Society, will speak on the "Peace Problem" Thursday afternoon at Emanuel church, Boston, before the Eastern convocation of the Episcopal church. On Friday morning he will give an address at the public school in Milton on "The Peace Movement and The Hague."

JAPANESE GIRL A DEACONESS.  
NEW YORK—Miss Kane Umezawa had the distinction Tuesday of being the first Japanese girl graduated from the New York School for Deaconesses. She is from Tokio, Japan.

## CITY'S 300 SHEEP BROWSE IN GRASS OF FRANKLIN PARK

Within a short car ride of the center of the city is Franklin park with shady nooks, broad meadows and an ever changing vista of rocks and hills where city dwellers may get their first sight, perhaps, of flocks of sheep, tended by a shepherd or a faithful collie.

The sheep are the property of the city and are useful in keeping down the growth of grass, weeds and underbrush that would otherwise spring up in places that the mower cannot reach. There are about 300 of them, all Shropshires.

They are a source of enjoyment to the throngs that visit the city's largest park. Often the sheep have as many spectators as the most expert golfer who ever played over the Franklin park course.

## BLAKEMORE BOY IN DORY RESCUED

Raymond Blakemore, son of William B. Blakemore, a real estate man of Boston, who disappeared on Monday from the family's summer home on Choate island off Essex, was brought to T wharf today by the fishing schooner Mary E. Conney.

Capt. Frank Conney said that the youth was picked up 60 miles east of Boston light late Tuesday in a dory which was half full of water.

Upon his arrival at T wharf he was taken to the police station and his parents were notified. The revenue cutter Gresham, the United States ship Marietta and a naval tug aided in the search for the boy directly he was reported lost, and all the life-saving crews south of Portsmouth and north of Cape Cod had been on the watch.

## CONVERT BOSTON'S MAYOR TO CHELSEA BRIDGE PROPOSITION

WASHINGTON—Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston, who was here on Tuesday talking to war department officials and members of Congress about the Chelsea bridge, said:

"I came to Washington to oppose the war department's proposition that Boston raise \$65,000 for the Chelsea bridge. I felt that that was too much money to ask of us, but after I had talked with General Bixby I changed my mind."

"The general pointed out how far behind Boston was in the matter of bridges and how necessary it was to have the 100-foot draw, so I concluded that when I go back I will urge that the necessary \$65,000 be appropriated."

"Speaking of Gov. Foss, you may say for me that my mind is at rest as to his reelection. He will be nominated without opposition and his reelection is assured. He has made good from the start and has the confidence of the people of Massachusetts. That will be proved before the shadow of a doubt next November."

## CHURCH SPEAKERS CHOSEN.

Addresses will be given by the Rev. Alexander Mann and the Rev. Charles R. Brown at the annual meeting of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches, to be held in Trinity church, Copley square, May 23.

## CHILDREN TO WELCOME G. A. R.

TRENTON, N. J.—It is announced here that at the annual encampment of the G. A. R. veterans of New Jersey tomorrow there will be 3000 school children in a chorus to welcome them.

## MR. ROOSEVELT WARNS AGAINST MATERIALISM

NEW YORK—In an hour's speech at the clerical conference of the federation of churches here Tuesday, Theodore Roosevelt is reported to have told his clergymen auditors that materialism and paganism are a menace to the welfare of the United States.

He is said to have urged the ministry to get together, irrespective of creed, and make an effort at alleviation of the conditions he deplored.

Mr. Roosevelt is reported to have expressed his disapproval of the phrase "business is business" when business men used it to justify their employment of attorneys to tell them how far they could go and keep out of the law's clutches; there must be something more than materialism and it must be supplied by the churches.

## BANGOR'S \$11,000,000 SECURITIES SAFE

BANGOR, Me.—Bangor people are rejoicing today over the fact that the \$11,000,000 in collateral and securities in the vault of the Bangor Savings Bank, which went through the fire of April 30, was found intact when the vault was opened Tuesday.

The contents were removed under cover of an armed guard of the American Express Company's men to vaults in other city banks. The savings bank has been in business since the fire. All of the vaults have been opened except that of Tyler Fogg & Co., bankers on the first floor of the Morse-Oliver building. These were buried under tons of brick and iron and are not yet cool.

## BUND TO MEET IN SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Delegates from 83 societies represented in the New England Staaten Bund, a branch of the German-American National Bund, will gather in this city Saturday and Sunday for the annual convention of the bund.

The local committee, arranging the details of the convention, which will be in Turn Verein hall, is made up of O. A. Escholz, Samuel Mikola, Bernhard Richter and F. Wagner. Saturday evening the combined German societies will give a concert, and on Sunday the delegates will attend various German churches in the city and also have meetings.

## COMMERCE HIGH SPEAKERS NAMED

Graduation speakers for the High School of Commerce were announced today as follows: Ernest Clirak, Warner Wayne and John E. Conway. Headmaster Downey also announced that 634 boys who are graduates from the various elementary schools next month have applied for admission to the High School of Commerce and only 400 can be accommodated.

The question of choice will be left to the masters of the school from which the applicants are to graduate. Last year 598 boys applied for admission and only 400 were accommodated.

## REPORT OF ROYAL ALLIANCE HEARD

LONDON—There is an unconfirmed report that one of the objects of the visit to London of the Kaiser and Kaiserin and their only daughter, the Princess Victoria Luise, is to talk over the possibility of an engagement between the princess and Albert Edward, Prince of Wales.

King George would welcome such an alliance, it is believed, as a further safeguard of peace between Germany and England.

## EXPERT CHASE UNDER EXAMINATION AT THE COMMITTEE HEARING

Considerable time was given to the question of what is "waste paper" in the state treasurer's office, at the hearing Tuesday before the ways and means committee of Expert Chase and Harvey S. Chase in reply to statements made by Treasurer Elmer A. Stevens at the first hearing, which was on Mr. Chase's report of his investigation into the affairs of the state treasurer. In the course of the hearing, which was not adjourned until 6 p. m., Expert Chase declared emphatically that he had found nothing dishonest in any state department during his investigation.

The "waste paper" discussion was introduced as one of the main features of Mr. Chase's reply. On a certain paper on which figuring had been done, Mr. Chase found a decimal point one figure out of place. Treasurer Stevens stated that the paper and others similar were used temporarily and not kept for record, and were only waste paper.

"None of my predecessors kept them," he said, "nor does the auditor of the city of Boston preserve those sheets. Moreover, I have had experts examine my office, at my request, and none ever asked for the computations. If an expert did ask for them he would never be employed by me, as it is his business to make his own computations."

Frank E. Orcutt, supervisor of accounts in the office of the state auditor, was called at the request of Representative White. He said that the computations were of no value in order to understand the condition of the sinking funds if the results are entered on the books.

Arthur B. Chapin, the bank commissioner, told the committee at the request of Mr. White that when he was state treasurer the computation sheets were destroyed, as they were of no service in tracing possible errors in the figures.

Norman White asked Mr. Chase if he had introduced his sinking fund scheme into any city, and Mr. Chase said it had been adopted by the city of Pawtucket.

In response to a request by Mr. White Treasurer Stevens said he called the city treasurer of Pawtucket on the telephone and that official said while Mr. Chase examined the books of that city in 1905 the sinking fund system was introduced in 1897, long before Mr. Chase went to Pawtucket.

Richard H. Long, called at the request of Representative Norman White, said that Mr. Chase made reports to the town of Framingham of its treasurer's accounts in October and December, 1909. In the report as published and distributed among the voters there were several mistakes, Mr. Long said, which amounted to \$50,000 in the aggregate.

## UPHOLDS WOOD LIBEL VERDICT

The full bench of the supreme court today upheld the conviction of George H. Pratt, the Rev. E. Eben Bayliss and the Somerville Evening Sun, accused of libelling former Mayor John M. Wood of Somerville, by publishing articles reflecting on his conduct at a celebration in the city July 5, 1900, and in office. A jury found the charges were without foundation and were false.

Regarding the rule that fair and reasonable comment and criticism upon acts and conduct of public men and candidates for public office, are privileged, if made in good faith, the court says: "But it is generally held that this privilege does not include the right to make false statements of fact, or falsely to impute to an officeholder malfeasance in office."

Mr. Pratt was fined \$300. Mr. Bayliss \$250, and the newspaper \$1000.

## PRODUCTIONS SHOWN BY ARTS AND CRAFTS SOCIETY AT MUSEUM

The Boston Society of Arts and Crafts opens today a special exhibition of the work of its members in the south fore court of the Museum of Fine Arts.

Membership in the society is national, so there are exhibits from many parts of the country. The finest work of the society is done by the silversmiths, of whom perhaps Arthur J. Stone of Gardner, Mass., is the best known. There are several important pieces of his work in the exhibition. The latest piece is the solid gold trophy cup to be presented by Commodore Lewis Clark of the Eastern Yacht Club to the schooner winning the ocean race July 1, 1911, from New London to Marblehead. This was designed by C. Howard Walker and executed by Mr. Stone.

Another important piece is the silver loving cup presented to Charles William Eliot, when president of Harvard University, by the faculty of arts and sciences on March 20, 1904.

On one side is the inscription: "In grateful acknowledgement of his devotion to the university for 35 years and of his passion for justice, for progress, and for truth."

This cup is designed after a Greek pottery carseum, or drinking cup, of the fifth century, now in the museum. The cup is not spun, but beaten up by hand, and the letters of the inscription have the gold wire inserted. The shield is also inlaid with gold.

There is also a silver platter presented to Dr. Eliot by the Harvard Club of Boston on June 20, 1909, made by Mr. Stone.

Another large trophy cup is the one presented by the Corinthian Yacht Club to the winning yacht Derbish, in the race from Marblehead to Bermuda in June, 1908. This was designed by Mary C. Knight, and executed in the Handicraft Shop, Stanhope street, Boston.

There is a fine tea service made by George J. Hunt, a copy of a set by Paul Revere and another fine service is notable, the work of George C. Gebelein of Chestnut street, Boston.

A tall Bahu vase and plate is a remarkable piece of work by Mr. Stone. It is loaned by Julia Marlowe, who is an associate member of the society and a very generous patron.

The jewelry exhibit is very attractive; one case filled with gold work, the other with silver. The technique of the workers is constantly improving, as is also the design, and the tendency is to use the more valuable stones. Some of the most interesting pieces are by Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Shaw, Frank G. Hale, Margaret Rogers, Jane Carson Barron and Jessie Ames Barron.

The three cases on the south wall contain work in other metals than silver and gold. This includes fine iron work from the Krasser shop, executed by Frank L. Kovalevsky and several pieces of mastery technique by Adolph C. Kunkler in brass and copper.

The long cases at the east end show a beautiful exhibit of pottery from William A. Robertson of Dedham, Charles F. Binns of Alfred, N. Y., Arthur Baggs of Marblehead and A. A. Robineau of Syracuse, N. Y.

The side cases contain a choice selection of bookbindings by Mary Crease Sears and others, textiles with wonderful Italian cut work from Carolina Omari of New York, leather and wood carving.

On the walls are hung exhibits of picture frames, baskets, wood carving and wrought iron, and there are several carved wood chests, chairs and other pieces of furniture.

The exhibit will remain open for three weeks, with free admission Saturdays and Sundays.

## PACKERS OBTAIN WEEK'S RESPITE

CHICAGO—Federal Judge Carpenter today gave attorneys for the 10 indicted beef packers one week in which to file a petition for a rehearing of arguments on their demurrer to the government's indictments in which they were charged with criminally conspiring to restrain trade.

The demurrers were overruled several days ago. The packers demand a rehearing on the ground that the "reasonable restraint of trade" in the supreme court's Standard Oil decision completely covers their case and grants them immunity from prosecution.

## IMPROVE BROCKTON STREET.

BROCKTON, Mass.—Perkins park, on North Main street, is being improved. Some of the Amelia Perkins bequest of \$3000 is being expended in that way.

**Sale of China Silks**

We offer our regular hand-woven China Silks in a variety of colors and designs, especially adapted to summer wear and traveling at

**\$1.00 A YARD**

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BOSTON.



## MR. TAFT NOW BEGINS TO DOUBT SENATE'S RECIPROCITY ACTION

WASHINGTON—President Taft is no longer sure of the Republican Senate's action for Canadian reciprocity, as he has been advised that there is some likelihood that the agreement may be amended by combining it with the farmers' free list bill, or by the insertion outright of some of the farmers' free list items.

The President wishes to avoid having to face tariff revision in that way. Besides such an amendment might prevent the ratification of the agreement in Canada on the theory that the United States was to open its markets to the whole world on the items contained in the farmers' free list.

This possibility of amending the agreement has been increased by the showing made by the farmers before the Senate finance committee. Rural opposition to the agreement is more widespread than was at first supposed and agriculturists are probably pretty well united in demanding that it be defeated. Politicians in this city had been disposed to pay little attention to the farmers' protests until the hearings before the Senate committee. These hearings have made a deep impression on the lawmakers.

It is said today that there is a possibility that the agreement may be amended by the finance committee along one or the other of the lines above referred to. Prior to the hearings the committee was apparently ready to report the bill to the Senate without recommendation.

It is still possible that the President may procure the report of the Canadian agreement without amendment, but if he does then there will be the likelihood of amendment on the floor of the Senate.

The significant feature of the situation is that the President is not as sure of his ground as he was a week or 10 days ago, due chiefly to the campaign which the farmers have waged before the finance committee for a week. That reciprocity will go through the Senate still seems certain, but the exact form in which this will happen is now uncertain. The net result of the present session may now be summed up as follows, in the judgment of men in both houses:

First—The passage of the Canadian reciprocity agreement, perhaps, with amendments placing upon the free list a number of articles presumably used in large quantities by the farmers.

Second—The passage of the bill submitting to the states the proposition to amend the constitution so as to provide for the direct election of senators.

Third—The adoption of the La Follette resolution reopening the Lorimer case.

Should the House pass bills for the revision of the wool and the cotton schedules of the tariff they will go over until next winter, as the Senate will probably not consent to their consideration at this time. Statehood for New Mexico and Arizona is also likely to go over until the next session.

It is understood that the House will accept the reciprocity bill in the form in which it goes through the Senate.

## NEW COMPROMISE PLAN IN NEW YORK TRANSIT SITUATION

NEW YORK—Members of the transit committee of the board of estimate and the public service commissioners met again today to consider the subway situation with which substantial progress was made at the conference on Tuesday.

There was a renewal Tuesday of the recommendation that the contest between the Interborough and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit for the new transit lines might be compromised by a division of the city territory between the two companies, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit being permitted to build its Brooklyn lines and have an entrance into Manhattan and the Interborough being permitted to build its proposed Manhattan and Bronx lines and to make certain extensions in the Brooklyn territory.

Bridge Commissioner Martin and Edward M. Grout, former controller, called on Mayor Gaynor Tuesday and discussed the rapid transit situation with him.

## RECEPTION GIVEN TO QUINCY GIRLS

QUINCY—The faculty of Quincy Mansion school for girls gave a reception to the senior class Tuesday evening. Upwards of 200 persons attended.

Seniors who assisted in receiving were the Misses Margaret Christian, Beatrice Gillam, Grace Neal, Bertha Sharrs, Louise Abercrombie, Genevieve Parsons, Marion Hutchinson, Madeline Mears, Jessie French, Marion Day, Ruth Farnham, Grace Taylor, Gladys Willey, Elsie Forester.

## REFORM URGED BY "BOSTON-1915"

The Boston 1915 conference on housing met Tuesday afternoon at the Twentieth Century Club, Dr. Richard Cabot presiding.

Philip Cabot pointed out the absurdity of some of the present housing laws. Dr. James O. Jordan also spoke.

It was the consensus of opinion that more inspectors and money were needed, and that the public should be aroused to the situation that existed in regard to the housing of the poor.

## FIGURE IN MEETING OF UNIVERSALISTS



THE REV. F. W. PERKINS.  
Pastor of First Universalist Church in  
Lynn.



CHARLES NEAL BARNEY.  
President of Massachusetts Universalist  
Association.

## STATE UNIVERSALIST CONVENTION OPENS SESSIONS AT LYNN

LYNN, Mass.—With several hundred delegates in attendance, the annual convention of the Massachusetts Universalist Association and allied organizations opened here today, to continue through Friday.

Officers of the Massachusetts Universalist Sunday School Association were elected as follows: President, the Rev. E. B. Saunders, Fitchburg; vice-president, William D. Sprague, Somerville; secretary, F. Elwood Smith, West Somerville; treasurer, Joseph C. Sweet, Attleboro; directors, J. Harry Holden, Roxbury; the Rev. Frank J. Masseck, Arlington; the Rev. Carl F. Henry, North Attleboro; Mrs. Clara P. Haden, Somerville; and Mrs. Annie C. Merriam of South Framingham.

The Rev. Frederic W. Perkins, D. D., gave the visitors a cordial welcome to his recently renovated church edifice on Nahant street, and preparations were at once commenced for entertaining the guests outside of the convention sessions with shore and automobile drives.

E. W. Goodwin of Arlington had charge of the formal opening of the convention and took occasion to present what he called a model opening service. Prof. H. L. Seaver of Roxbury spoke on "Music in the Sunday School," and W. I. Lawrence, president of the Unitarian Sunday School Society, addressed the assemblage on "The Strategic Point in Church Work."

Reports and general business occupied most of the forenoon. The report of the secretary showed that nearly all of the 100 churches affiliated with the state association were represented by three or more delegates.

At the afternoon session the president, former Mayor Charles Neal Barney of Lynn, presided. The program was as follows: "Some Things a Divinity Student Should Know About the Sunday School," Vernon Blagbrough, Tufts College; "Some Things Our Sunday Schools Can Do to Increase the Ministry," Rosewell B. Lawrence, Medford; "Some Things Sunday Schools Can Do for Missions," "Some Things an Organized Class Can Do," Miss Effie Higgins, Attleboro; "Some Things Parents Should Do for the Sunday School," "Some Things a Teacher Should Do for the Sunday School," Cornelius Parker, Grove Hall; "Some Things a Superintendent Should Do for the Sunday School," the Rev. N. M. Opdale, Marlboro; "Some Things a Minister Should Do for a Sunday School," W. D. Sprague, Winter Hill; "Some Things Everybody Should Know About the Sunday School," the Rev. G. L. Perin, D. D., Brookline.

## HARVARD AWAITS BOWDOIN PRIZES FOR BEST ESSAYS

The Harvard faculty has announced the award of the Bowdoin prizes for dissertations in English, amounting in all to \$1050. The three graduate prizes of \$200 each went to E. L. Chaffee 4G of Somerville, S. Morgius 2G of Balta, Russia, and to A. L. Chandler 2G of Norwich, Conn.

R. R. Hess '11 of Seattle won the first undergraduate prize of \$250. The second undergraduate prize of \$100 each went to John A. Spaulding '12 of Tewksbury Center and to H. K. Moderwell '13 of Fort Wayne, Ind.

Thirty-seven of the dissertations were recommended by the faculty to count for their authors in the awards of the degrees with distinction in June.

## MAY DANCES AT EASTON

EASTON, Mass.—An exhibition of May pole and fancy dances will be given this evening at Ames Memorial hall for the benefit of the District Nurse Association, under the direction of the instructors at the Ames gymnasium, Miss Helen I. Keith, Miss Ruth C. Woodbury and Miss Louise L. Ohmert.

## FULL INQUIRY INTO SHOE CONTRACTS FOR THE ARMY NOW NEAR

WASHINGTON—It is said today that there will be a full investigation of the war department's contracts with Herman & Co. of Boston, shoe manufacturers. The House committee on military affairs having reported after a hearing both of resolution of Representative Gardner, a Massachusetts Republican, and of Representative Diferderfer, a Philadelphia Democrat, the latter clearing on the floor of the House recently that Herman & Co. had an advantage in obtaining army shoe contracts.

Representative Gardner told the committee he thought it imperative that Mr. Diferderfer's charges be investigated. If they were untrue, he declared, the privileges of the floor of the House had been abused by Mr. Diferderfer in making irresponsible charges.

He added that if the committee failed to take action he would call the matter up on the floor as a question of highest privilege.

Representative Diferderfer reiterated his charges. He said that Herman & Co. had control of Shrewsbury leather and through strong influences had been able to have that leather designated in the specification for army shoes. He read telegrams that passed several years ago between McCreary & Co. of Philadelphia and the Shrewsbury people in support of his statement.

The first telegram was from McCreary & Co. to the Shrewsbury distributing agents in Boston, asking for figures on their leather. They were asked back, Mr. Diferderfer said, asking the McCreary company if it was to get half of the contract for which McCreary and the Herman company were bidding.

Ignoring the question the McCreary company, said Mr. Diferderfer, repeated its request for quotations on Shrewsbury leather, whereupon, he declared, the Shrewsbury agents had declined to deal with the McCreary company until they knew it had part of the contract.

Mr. Diferderfer charged, further, that the Herman company had used money to drive competitors out of business, and to obtain contracts.

F. J. Hogan, a Washington attorney who represents the Herman company, followed Mr. Diferderfer. He said he attended only to business matters for the Herman company and had never approached a member of the Massachusetts delegation in his clients' behalf.

In regard to the use of money, Mr. Hogan said he knew of but one case that might be so construed. Some time ago the McCreary company filed charges against the Herman company with government officials. When he was notified of these charges Mr. Herman wrote what Mr. Hogan characterized as an indiscreet letter to a man in Philadelphia. Mr. McCreary obtained the letter and sued for libel. Acting for Mr. Herman, Mr. Hogan advised a compromise, which was effected on a basis of \$10,000.

## FREIGHT STEAMER COROZAL HERE ON MAIDEN TRIP

On her maiden trip to Boston, the new steamer Corozal, which was built at Newport News for the Porto Rico Steamship Company, arrived here today from Porto Rico. She brought a cargo of 29,700 bags of sugar for the Revere Sugar Refining Company and anchored in the stream. Capt. R. W. Lewis reports unfavorable conditions at sea during the trip.

When the vessel sailed up the harbor today she presented an appearance more like a passenger boat than a freighter, being 347.7 feet long, 46.9 feet beam and 25 feet depth of hold. She has a splendid equipment for handling freight, 18 cargo booms being clustered about her masts. She has five hatches and eight cargo ports in addition to four ports for coaling. Eleven winches are installed for working her freight. A speed of 12½ knots is developed by her triple expansion engines, and she carries a crew of 33 men.

## BAY STATE GAINING INDUSTRIALLY DATA OF CENSUS SHOWS

WASHINGTON—Showing general increases in industrial development during the five years, 1904-1909, statements of manufactures of Woburn, Adams, Greenfield, Methuen and Winthrop were issued today by the census bureau.

Woburn's summary shows increases in every item. There were 59 establishments in 1909, as compared with 52 in 1904, an increase of seven, or 13 per cent. The value of products in 1909 was \$5,408,000, and \$4,654,000 in 1904, an increase of \$754,000, or 16 per cent. Adams shows increases in every item, except in the average number of wage earners employed during the year. There were 31 establishments in 1909, as compared with 23 in 1904, an increase of eight, or 35 per cent. The value of products was \$6,410,000 in 1909 and \$5,492,000 in 1904, an increase of \$918,000, or 17 per cent.

Summaries showing the manufacturing condition of Greenfield, Methuen and Winthrop in 1909 follow:

Greenfield—Number of establishments, 47; capital, \$2,520,000; value of products, \$2,801,000.

Methuen—Number of establishments, 19; capital, \$2,956,000; value of products, \$3,476,000.

Winthrop—Number of establishments, seven; capital, \$25,000; value of products, \$42,000.

## HOME FURNISHERS PAY A VISIT TO MILLS OF LOWELL

Inspection of the large Lowell textile mills and stores of fellow members will be made today by Boston members of the Home Furnishers Association of Massachusetts, who left for Lowell in automobiles provided by members shortly after noon.

B. A. Atkinson, who is chairman of the committee on arrangements secured the use of automobiles from C. E. Osgood of the C. E. Osgood Company, Frank Ferdinand of the Frank Ferdinand Company, Inc.; Henry L. Kincaid of J. L. Kincaid & Company of Quincy, D. B. H. Power of Lynn, Jackson Caldwell of Somerville, George T. Horan of Charlestown, William Caldwell of North Cambridge.

The quarterly meeting of the association will be held at the New American House in Lowell, the business meeting coming at 4:30 p. m. and the banquet at 6:30 o'clock.

H. B. Scollard, president of the Plimpton-Hervey Company, 21 Washington street, will act as master of ceremonies and F. H. Bergengren, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, will address the meeting on the Boston 1915 movement.

## U. S. AGENT IN CHINESE CASES

A unique cable code, alleged to have been used by men on trial for conspiracy to smuggle Chinamen into this country from Jamaica, was read today by Assistant United States Attorney Garland when the trial of Harvey C. Daly, Goodman Phillips, Jim Fuy Moy and George M. B. Gardiner was resumed before Judge Dodge in the United States district court.

Clyde B. Ambrose, the special United States agent, who testified that he detected these men in a conspiracy to smuggle 100 Chinamen into the country, resumed the stand. He said that Gardiner told him of smuggling Chinamen into this country by way of Wellfleet, last September. He told repeated conversations which he had held with Gardiner, Phillips and Moy.

## HARVARD COLLEGE SUPPLANTS ELMS

The first of the five great elms condemned on account of ravages of insects, in the Harvard College yard, has been uprooted, and work on the felling of the remaining four is expected before June 1. Oak saplings will be planted instead.

Walter S. Burke, superintendent of grounds and buildings at Harvard, says other trees will have to be felled during the summer. Against such a contingency the college has ordered 150 red oak saplings to take their places.

## WAKEFIELD FIRE HORSES DELAYED

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Criticism by citizens of the use of fire engine horses for street watering purposes was renewed today as the result of five minutes delay in getting the horses out of the watering carts into the shafts of the hook and ladder in response to a fire call from the private box in the factory of the Harvard Knitting Mills.

The fire started in a vault for the storage of waste and caused slight damage.

## GORDON ALUMNI TO MEET

A public meeting of the alumni of the Gordon training school of the Newton Theological Institute will take place this evening at Clarendon Street Baptist church. Tomorrow evening the graduation exercises will take place in the church.

## PEACE TREATY DRAFT READY FOR BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE

WASHINGTON—A tentative draft of the proposed treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain is ready for submission today to Ambassador Bryce for transmission to the British foreign office.

The proposed treaty upon which rests the hope of the English-speaking peoples for a permanent peace between the two great nations and which probably will be a model for peace pacts with

other nations was presented Tuesday by Secretary Knox to the cabinet for its approval. Apparently it was most satisfactory to the President and his official family, as a whole.

Exchange of notes between the two nations will follow its perusal by the British authorities. When the final draft is accepted by both countries the completed treaty will be signed and submitted to the United States Senate for approval and ratification by that body.

## WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

For the long, plain cloth coat that is so popular this season what can be more pleasing in appearance and more serviceable than cravenette? Cravenette is a beautiful material, soft and fine enough for any pleasant day and yet made especially for protection from rain and wet. Therefore the possessor of a cravenette coat has one that will do satisfactory duty on two distinct occasions. On those uncertain days when it may rain or it may not, or when it rains and then clears off, or begins with a bright sun and then darkens and storms, the owner of a cravenette need waste no time trying to decide what to put on. There is not a question in her mind—her cravenette, of course? Then the weather may do what it pleases, she is fortified in either case.

For traveling, for outings of all kinds, these coats are just the thing. They will likewise be worn extensively in town. They have style and beauty. They are made in different colors and patterns by the Cravenette Company, 100 Fifth avenue, New York. A postal will bring a booklet to any one inquiring.

Even in hot weather, when most people feel some inconvenience necessity, a delicate soup will tempt the appetite and lure it to a wholesome meal. Soup is always in season and the wise housewife will see to it that she has a good supply of it always on hand. With the Alghieri soups within her reach, she has, or can have, within a moment's call, some of the most appetizing soups known to culinary art. These soups were originally made for the members of a certain exclusive club and later were placed on public sale under Mr. Alghieri's own direction from his establishment in Cambridge, Mass. Deliciously flavored, they are accounted by many chefs the richest soups on the market. Being fancy soups, they are put up entirely by hand and are of such a superior consistency that they jelly if left on ice over night. While the strength of these soups should not be diluted, they will still be of superior quality if thinned. Alghieri soups, because of the attainment of the usual home kitchen, are used exclusively by many at those dinners and luncheons where the highest culinary standards are raised. Armed with them, no housewife need be anxious over the arrival of unexpected guests, for such a soup will give a touch of excellence to any meal. They are made in 12 varieties, clear green turtle, green turtle, chicken, mulligatawny, mock turtle, julienne, consommé, ox-tail, mutton broth, bouillon of beef, pea and tomato, and are in quart, pint and half pint sizes.

The veil has come to be almost as necessary a part of woman's costume as her gloves. The wind and the auto are responsible for this. Modes in veils are as important as modes in shoes, and it is a wise woman who keeps up in them.

Any one who has struggled with the ordinary broiler, trying to make it fit now a thick viand and then a thin, or has had the experience of the ring slipping down and striking the hand, and perhaps of having the meat slip out just after it has been browned to a turn and is being removed from the range, will appreciate the Handy Ann. The Handy Ann is a well-batched cooking utensil in every way. It is both broiler and toaster and will never let the food slip off, because it protects the contents with a rail on each side of the lower leaf. The upper leaf is removed as quickly and easily as the cover from a dish. Notched standards make it possible to lock the two together at any width that may be wished. It is made of nickel and steel wire, which makes it easy to keep clean.

The Handy Ann is controlled by the Specialty Manufacturing & Distributing Company, room 744, Old South building.

## VETOES OUTLAY OF \$467,674 IN RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Governor Pothier today vetoed resolutions recently passed by the General Assembly, carrying with them appropriations of \$467,674. He approved resolutions carrying appropriations of a little over \$75,000.

In a statement the Governor says that inasmuch as the treasury has only about \$75,000 in it he will not allow the state to be thrown into debt.

He says that the Legislature refused to increase the revenue by new tax laws and that therefore the expenses must be cut down to within the present revenue.

## LYNN CHURCHES OPEN CAMPAIGN

LYNN, Mass.—Churches of this city will have their preparations made far in advance of the launching of the international "Men and Religious Movement" campaign, in cities and towns of this country and Canada.

Tuesday evening promoters of the campaign met at St. Stephens church and after listening to addresses by Hubert Carlton, recording secretary of the national movement, and George C. Briggs, of the Boston committee, voted to empower the executive committee to engage a general secretary to take charge of the crusade in Lynn.

## HOUSE TUMBLES INTO CANAL

LEWISTON, Me.—A three-story wooden house at 176 Lincoln street, on the bank of the cross canal, collapsed into the canal Tuesday. None of the tenants were in the building at the time.

## DETAILS GIVEN OF KIRIN FIRE

LONDON—A Harbin despatch today says that in the recent fire in Kirin, Manchuria, 8387 buildings were destroyed, 40,000 people made homeless and a property loss caused of \$20,000,000.

## MT. VERNON LADIES ASSOCIATION HOLDS ITS ANNUAL MEETING

WASHINGTON—The governing body of the Mt. Vernon Ladies Association is holding its annual meeting at the mansion house, on the Potomac, below this city, and the session will continue through the week. During the past year the historic house has been considerably enriched by loans and gifts; made through the several state regents, and a portion of one day was given over to the reports accompanying them.

In addition to small sums of money given through the regents, and to be used in perfecting the exhibits in the various rooms of the house, the loans and gifts during the past year include:

A loan from Mrs. Kirby Smith of Maryland of an old chest, once the personal property of Washington.

A high chair belonging to Nellie Custis and George Washington Parke Custis, given them by Martha Washington, and used by them at Mt. Vernon when they were children, presented by the regent for Oregon.

A pair of fire logs given to Washington by Lafayette and for years used in Washington's bedroom. They were presented by Mrs. L. V. Bell through the vice regent for New York.

An umbrella belonging to Washington, on one side of the handle is carved Washington's name and bust, and on the other is a spread eagle. Presented by J. Pierpont Morgan, through the vice-regent for New York.

The Mt. Vernon Ladies Association of the nation was formed in 1888, when Mt. Vernon was offered for sale by John Augustine Washington II, who was no longer able to keep it. The purchase price, \$200,000, was secured by 1860, when the property came into possession of the association, which has managed it ever since. Public men of that day made handsome contributions to the purchase price, among them Edward Everett, who gave the proceeds of his lecture on Washington and of certain writings, amounting in all to \$60,000. Washington Irving gave \$500, and many thousands of school children gave 5 cents each. A fund was afterward established for the permanent care of the grounds. Portions of the original estate, which had been sold, were repurchased; buildings which had fallen into decay were restored, the deer park under the hill was restocked, the mansion was fully restored and gradually the house has been completely furnished, more than half of the furniture having been originally the property of General and Mrs. Washington.

The estate is managed by women of the several states, represented by a board of regents of one from each state. The several rooms of the mansion have been assigned to the care of particular states, while the ladies of the other states have busied themselves with restoring and preserving the grounds.

The elm in a mound near the entrance to the grounds was a slip from the Washington elm at Cambridge, Mass. It was sent to Mt. Vernon by Miss Alice Longfellow, vice regent for Massachusetts, and planted by Mrs. Grover Cleveland, whose husband was then President.

Once a year, during the meeting of the vice regents, Mt. Vernon is used as a home. The ladies of the board of governors live at the mansion during the time of the meetings. On the Sundays covering the meetings they worship at the old Christ church at Alexandria, which Washington and his wife attended.

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## LEAVES \$164,000 TO SOME BOSTON PUBLIC SOCIETIES

DEDHAM, Mass.—The will of Joseph W. Leighton, allowed in the Norfolk probate court by Judge Flint today, bequeaths \$164,000 to Boston charities.

The principal beneficiaries are New England Home for Little Wanderers, \$75,000; Children's Friend Society, \$25,000; Children's fund, \$25,000; Beacon Congregational church, \$12,000; Children's hospital, \$12,000; and \$5000 to another institution.

In every case only the interest of the funds is to be expended by the beneficiaries.

The will of Mrs. Mary A. Leverett of Hyde Park, making several charitable bequests of \$100 each, was also allowed.

## VETERANS URGE HONOR TO FLAG

Veterans of Company G, fortieth Massachusetts regiment, of Chelsea, held their annual reunion Tuesday night in Winthrop hall, Chelsea. The veterans urged that more honor be shown the flag at parades and on public occasions, saying that at all parades where the flag is carried all should uncover as the procession passes.

These officers were elected: President, James A. Litchfield of Lunenburg; vice-president, Chandler P. Smith of Hanover, N. H.; secretary-treasurer, George H. Buck of Chelsea.

## WALTHAM CHIEF NAMES FIREMEN

WALTHAM, Mass.—The appointments of Michael Hardyman, Stanley Weaver, Albert Neal and Ernest Neal to be permanent members of the Waltham fire department were announced by Chief Johnson today.

## POSSE ALUMNI REUNITE

The annual reunion of the Alumni Association of the Posse gymnasium, Back Bay, was held Tuesday evening at Hemmaway chambers. About 30 members representing about seven classes attended.







# Pillsbury's

## BEST FLOUR

### Right Thinking Right Eating

Two of the most important things in life—  
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**THIS FLOUR**  
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The old-fashioned way of "dusting" was to brush it from place to place—but now—days if you own a silent-running

## Santo Vacuum Cleaner

Without a fault you can LIFT the dust from carpets, rugs and furnishings, from wallpapers, bedding and books; instead of scattering it everywhere to be scattered again and again.

Save yourself work, save your furniture, save your floor coverings by simply buying a "SANTO" on a monthly payment plan—it saves you work and worry every day of the year.

Phone us for a test and let us send up the best Vacuum Cleaner made—the "SANTO"—light, portable and guaranteed perpetually against breakage from faulty workmanship or material.

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## The Kindel Kind

The combination parlor davenport and full size bed, change made without moving from wall; bedding all ways in place. So simple and easy a child operates it. Roomy wardrobe box under seat. Fitted with felted cotton mattress. Has luxurious Turkish springs. Cannot close accidentally.

ASK YOUR DEALER, OR WRITE TO US.

KINDEL BED CO. NEW YORK CHICAGO TORONTO



## CLUB FOR WOMEN IN VILLAGE

Outline of plan for social pleasure and personal advance.

IN a country town old fashioned visiting would be just the thing to bring women together on easy and helpful terms. This consists in a long afternoon call with a bit of sewing or embroidery to help while away the time; but there is a deal more interest in this sort of calling if the various women in a set band themselves together in a sort of club and arrange regular days for the calls. Mrs. A. could have the afternoon for one week, Mrs. B. entertain the next week and so on until all the club members had officiated as hostesses and the round began over again. No written invitations would be necessary for this calling, unless the club occasionally invited some lady visiting at a house.

The hours might be from 3 to 5, as busy women would want to go home after that to see about their personal duties and at 4 o'clock precisely some little refreshment would be in keeping. Bread and butter and tea are quite enough for this bite, though, of course, there is no objection to making it more elaborate. However, remember that the more expensive one is put to the less likelihood there will be of the continuance of these agreeable little functions, and if half of the club members are without servants there is the bother to consider. The visiting could be weekly, twice a month or monthly, and every three

months the society could chip in and have a specially fine feast at one of the most convenient homes, when a few invitations to husbands, sweethearts and brothers would give the affair a snap of extra interest.

The gathering could be called the ladies' club or the old fashioned club or the ladies' meeting society, but a rose by any other name would smell as sweet. What is most important is for the ladies to get into the mood for social intercourse so that the time given up to the meeting will not be thought wasted. If the affairs have a mental stimulus all the better, for woman cannot live through trifling interests alone. She needs to know what is going on in the world—what women are doing and reading and hoping and thinking. If she wants to be anything of a person she must acquire some knowledge of the grander literature, of plays, fine novels and poetry.

So why not have an entertainer for every meeting some person set apart by appointment, who will read aloud or introduce the topic for discussion? Quite a year could be given up to Shakespeare's plays, a knowledge of which is essential to polite life.

Then look at the civic and social conditions that concern the woman of today—what a world of things to talk about here!—Prudence Standish in Portland Oregonian.

## SUMMER HAT STORY

An Illinois girl needed a new summer hat, but as the money for it was not forthcoming she searched through a large box of old hats in the attic and found three medium-sized black hats—a "pancake" of excellent hair braid, a turban of somewhat similar braid, and a flaring turban of tuck chignon. She ripped them all apart, including the rows of braid, which she turned, as the wrong side was quite bright. From the wire frames she constructed a rather large, flat brim and a separate crown in proportion, and covered them with the lining selected from the three hats. Then commencing at the outer edge she sewed the braid from the "pancake" hat to the brim, the lining holding it firm. The braid from the other hat made the crown, and the tuck chignon made a beautiful facing. The hat was then easily shaped becomingly with a roll at the left side and a slight droop at the right, and was simply trimmed with a large, many-looped bow of soft, black ribbon from her last winter's hat. The hat evolved was quite a success, though the girl possessed no great talent in a millinery way. With the purchase of a single large rose her hat was complete and most becoming.—Ladies Home Journal.

The most used feather trimming is the ostrich feather posed in many different ways. The uncured plumes are employed—no more French curled, or willows. On the large shapes they are usually placed horizontally, with one upward-sweep at the back, or a soft ostrich ruche is very good. On the small, high walking hats and bonnets the plumes are piled high and have an extremely smart effect.

Just at present the small hat trimmed with bows is having its vogue. Taffeta ribbons in all bright shades—greens, blues, purples, reds, or of two contrasting colors, blue and white, black and white, green and white—are built into bows, partly high, rich and puffy, or light and airy.

Lace and other filmy materials are much used, too, for summery effects, as a trimming in themselves or to veil other trimmings, so that the modish softening of gowns with diaphanous materials is reproduced in effect in the hats. Straws in vivid shades are toned with fine black lace, or white straws appear through black or white veiling.

For the summer the most gorgeous-hued flowers will apparently live again on the hats. They cover the foundations with them, heap them into cockades, and weave them into crowns. The hats thus trimmed have a glowing richness of color that is almost tropical.

Some hats may have a foundation of lilies of the valley charmingly bordered with royal blue; wood violets and cowslips have a springlike effect, while others show a more bizarre effect as combining deep purple violets with roses, or a mass of red roses with purple dahlias and bluebells.

Besides the vivid colors so characteristic of the season, there are some modified shades which are very beautiful; the new tint, "cyclamen," a red delicately tinged with blue and holding several shades; also the very seductive "Prophet" green, which comes from the Orient, reviving the banner of Mohammed.

Government aids the home-makers.

## ECONOMY IN DOMESTIC ARTS

Government aids the home-makers.

A GROUP of girls from the Fourth Presbyterian church in Chicago adjourned to a nearby meat market one evening and listened to a lecture by the butcher. He cut up a side of beef for them, showing the great variety of cuts and the equally great variety of prices. The girls who watched the butcher were members of cooking classes to which instructors are sent out, one evening a week, from the downtown quarters of the Chicago School of Domestic Arts. It is a school managed by a board of women well known in many of the other good works of the city. Its pupils (of whom there are more than 2000 in the course of a year) are most of them girls and women who are past their school days. But schooling doesn't stop now with school days.

The specialists of city life join the specialists of country life in making researches for the housekeeper not only on behalf of her education but on behalf of her pocketbook. Columbia University publishes a bulletin (costing 10 cents) on "The Feeding of Young Children" in a family the income of which is not more than \$800 a year. The menus for breakfast, lunch, dinner and supper are calculated out to the last calory of food-value and to the last cent of money-cost.

A general guide has already been printed to the results reached by this country's biggest and busiest laboratory of domestic research. The author of it is Mr. C. F. Langworthy of the United States department of agriculture. It is a reproduction in pamphlet form of a word-map which he contributed to the Journal of Home Economics outlining the regions of home interest explored and reported on by the United

States government. It is entitled: "U. S. Government Publications as Sources of Information for Students of Home Economics."

Some of the more popular of these publications have gone to a million copies.

By starting with Mr. Langworthy's pamphlet, and then by going on to correspond with the authorities named in that pamphlet, the housekeeper can accumulate a large and useful library of home economics at a cost barely exceeding that of postage.

It will be necessary to maintain always a system of "Home Education" for adult women, says the Delineator.

We now begin to see how the two conflicting purposes in the education of the modern girl can be reconciled. One of those purposes is the Home; the other is Self-Support.

## DROP STITCHES

If you already have had the annoying mishap of having a silk stocking drop a stitch, you can remedy this by the most efficient darning, which is to pick up the fallen stitch with a steel crochet hook and work the stitch up, just as if you were doing chain stitch. The mend will scarcely be noticed.—Denver Times.

## ONLY WILD ELDER

A noticeably pretty bit of shrubbery in Marquette, Mich., was found on examination to be nothing more than the common wild elder, says a correspondent of Good Housekeeping. This shrub will thrive in a soil which would fail to nourish many of the nursery plants.

## REMOVAL SALE

Building coming down on account of the Extension of Arlington Street. MUST VACATE JULY 15th.

ENTIRE STOCK OF

China, Glass and Earthenware

Sweeping Reductions in all lines.

ENGLISH CHINA—In Minton, Cauldon, Doulton, Worcester and Coalport.

FRENCH CHINA—In Poyat, Haviland and Martin.

GLASSWARE—In Rock Crystal, cut and etched.

At Prices Cut from 20% to 50%

WELLS-BURRAGE CO.

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# FASHIONS AND

## HATS WORK OF REAL ARTISTS

Aigrets being less and less used by milliners.

Model good for plain and bordered materials.



## SEASON'S FADS

Softest satin is now used for all petticoats, says the Washington Herald. It is also a fad of the season to have the petticoat for a street suit match the shade of the lining of the coat. Colored linings rather than white are fashionable.

EYELET embroidered batiste is the smartest materials of the season. In the case of the dress illustrated combined with plain batiste and banding. The blouse is one of the ones that is made of two materials trimmed to give a bolero effect, but really all in one piece.

The skirt is made with a five foundation and straight gathered over which the two-piece tunic ranged. The entire dress is exceptionally well adapted to combination of materials and those illustrated are among the smartest, but the model is not confined to any one use. It will be charming both for plain and for bordered materials.

Both tunic and blouse are strait the lower edge, consequently the over which the two-piece tunic ranged. The entire dress is exceptionally well adapted to combination of materials and those illustrated are among the smartest, but the model is not confined to any one use. It will be charming both for plain and for bordered materials.

Figured foulard combined with silk or satin would make a veritable frock, and the banding could be net or heavy lace or velvet ribbon banding that suits the material.

For the 16-year size the blouse require seven eighths yard of material 27, 36 or 44 inches wide 1 1/4 yards of fancy material 27 eighths yard 36 or 44 and 3/4 banding; for the tunic will be 1 1/2 yards 36 or 44, and for the tunic skirt and blouse 3 3/4 yard 44 inches wide, with 4 1/2 yards of to trim both tunic and skirt. A pattern of the blouse (697) the skirt (698), in sizes for 14, 16 and 18 years of age, can at any May Mattson agency or sent by mail. Address 132 East third street, New York, or Temple, Chicago.

## HAND BAGS ARE HUGE AFFAIR

Shepherd check silk pretty with summer suits.

IN keeping with the general character of the clothes are the new hand bags for day and evening wear. They are huge affairs of velvet, silk or linen, in bright tones or crude colorings, adapted for different times of the day and to suit the garments with which they are carried. When made of old tapestry and oriental silks these bags are shirred or plaited on the frame, the lower edge rounded or cut in a deep point, and others are veritable knapsacks, stiffened over canvas, with the flap fastened with a snap or a handsome button and braided loop, says the Ladies Home Journal. This latter type is easy to duplicate, as it is made without a metal frame, with long silk-cord handles fastened on both sides under a braided ornament. Even the framed bags are not impossible of imitation; a lovely one had been made from a bit of ancient, silver-threaded silk in Japanese colorings, a riotous imitation of yellow, blue and red.

Applications of velvet patches in various shapes, bound with a braid, are effective on a light-colored bag, and often the design in the bag is the outline used for working cord or silk soutache braid. V summer suits and dresses wear the pretty striped and shepherd silk bags, or the cool-looking braided linen.

## FLOWERS AND FRUITS GIVE

People with surplus make happy those with none.

THE surplus of your garden and field has it ever occurred to you that it can be used, and well used? During one year the surplus of 1500 gardens, amounting to 500,000 bunches of flowers, 600 bushels of fruit and vegetables, 10,000 packages of seeds and bulbs, and 25,000 plants, has been distributed through the medium of the National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, with its "free label," says an exchange. As far west as Milwaukee, Wis., south as far as Virginia, and up to the Adirondack region of New York state the branches of the guild have sent in their gifts of flowers and fruit, plants and vegetable.

In the year 1893 Mrs. John Wood Stewart of Glen Ridge, N. J., was visiting a large estate just outside New York city. She was much impressed by the unintentional waste of flowers and fruit, and upon talking the matter over with her hostess and a few other women found not only the same regret at the waste of so much of commercial value, but also an eagerness to cooperate in any scheme by which this surplus could be used to meet the equally unavoidable necessity of the near-by city.

After much correspondence and a few personal interviews six of the leading express companies agreed to transport, free of charge, any package weighing less than 20 pounds containing fruit, flowers, vegetables or plants to any charitable institution not more than 100 miles from the shipping point; and a large yellow label indorsed by the respective presidents of the companies was issued.

the yellow label will carry you will offering to those who have.

Upon application to the nation of the guild, No. 70 Fifth avenue, New York city, a "registration blank" sent to the applicant. This, when returned to the office, entitles the applicant to become a member guild. If several people are interested in a branch, with president and other officers, may be and for this purpose a second "registration blank" is sent out. A b flowers is little to give away, but five collectors can gather hundreds of little bunches and all to the city. It would mean an extra work to plant a few more of flowers or vegetables, or, when jelly, to add a few extra glass National Plant, Flower and Fruit is at your service not only to this distribution, but, also, as possible, to put the donors in touch those to whom such surplus gives pleasure and an impulse to higher.

How are the plants used? new gardens in old places, or window-boxes furnished by branches to the tenement dwellers, one city 6000 little gardens have sent during the last seven years homes in congested districts; the green and growing things are a freshening to the toilers of the "lo. Forgotten spaces have been found in the midst of crowded streets, and these dump-heaps have transformed into blooming where the tired folk find rest a fort.

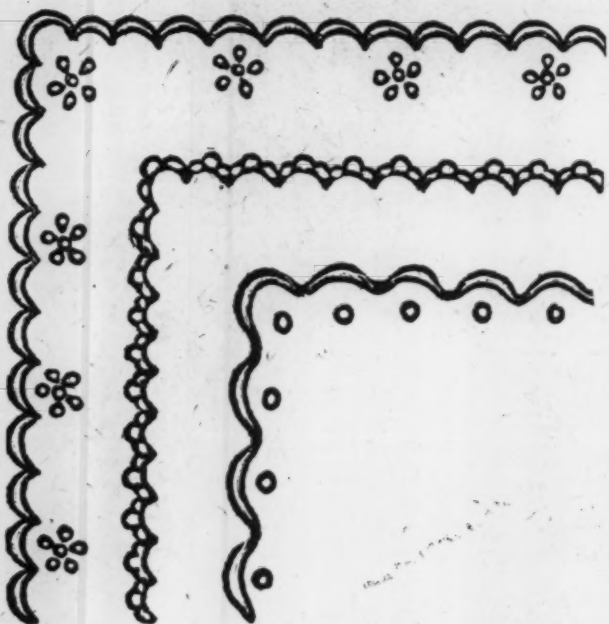
A combination of flat venise heavy flat net is beautiful and so are darned flies, especially variety, in brilliantly colored designs on ecru net.—Montreal S



# THE HOUSEHOLD

## BORDERS FOR HANDKERCHIEFS FOOD WELL KEPT FOR MONTHS

Simple designs by Sarah Hale Hunter.



THESE designs for handkerchief borders are simple and appropriate. The scallops are padded and closely buttonholed. The flowers are worked solid, and the dots in the outline stitch. Mercerized cotton No. 30 will be suitable for these designs.

## VACATION THAT COST LITTLE

Three teachers rent an old house on Cape Cod.

IT WAS with an eye to economy that we planned our vacation last summer, for we are teachers and haven't very much money, and besides we went to Europe the year before and used up all our spare cash. There were three of us in the scheme and we were all private school teachers, so the months of June, July, August and September were all ours, writes Mary Strathmore in Good Housekeeping.

Cape Cod was our choice of a place. We discovered exactly what we wanted in a remote little village of the township of Falmouth. The house itself was a treasure—a real, old-fashioned, Cape Cod house, with quaint woodwork and old iron plates and a brick oven. It was 85 years old and had been built "on honor," so it was good as upon the day it was erected.

Economizing was easy and great fun, and to show you how wisely we planned and worked, our whole summer of joy cost us only \$1.75 each a week, which does not include our railway fare. We planted a little garden and raised the greater part of our vegetables. We bought our wood by the cord, uncut, and saved ourselves. We had two pigs that we bought of a farmer for a mere song in une. They lived on scraps from the table and vegetables from the garden till they were quite big, and then we sold them to the local butcher and paid

him our entire bill for the summer with the proceeds. We raised our own vegetables or exchanged with our neighbors for theirs; we had our own apples, raspberries, blueberries, blackberries; and beach plums grew wild in abundance for us. Milk, cream, and eggs could be bought at very low rates. The fish and other foods we got exceedingly cheap, catching our own crabs and frequently going for clams and small fish ourselves for the pleasure of it. Our groceries amounted to less than \$3 a week for all of us.

In August we commenced to "put up things." We canned and preserved and pickled and chowchowed and marmaladed and jellied for many a day, with the sunshine pouring into the old kitchen and the breeze blowing gently through its many doors. And we were happier than we had ever been before in our lives, happier even than in those wonderful months in Europe. The house cost \$50 for the season. Our preserves and pickles we sold to private customers for \$68, during the autumn and winter. That cleared our rent and our preserving expenses.

Any one could have all the joy and delightful work that we did and spend a little. Cape Cod is full of small houses to rent at low prices, if one goes away from the railroad. We were eight miles from Falmouth.

## TWO GIRLS WHO MADE GOOD JAM

A little put on market leads to large industry.

IN NEW YORK a young business man had two sisters who lived on the family farm. Every autumn they sent their brother some glasses of his favorite blackberry jam. This jam was very good, so the New York man thought—better, indeed, than any that his wife could buy at the store. He wondered if the good taste was all real, or whether some of it did not come from that sentimental prejudice we are all supposed to have for the things that "mother used to make."

One day he gave a glass to a friend, and the next day he was asked, "Where did you get that blackberry jam? My wife would like to get some of it." That set the New Yorker to thinking. "Could he market some of that jam through some big grocery store?" He carried a glass into a large New York grocery store and opened it before the manager. The manager said, "Fine, how much can I get of it?" The New York brother didn't know exactly, but he thought the girls might get together a hundred or two of the jars.

The manager said "All right. But we had better have 500 glasses. It must be put up tastefully. It must be in a small, neat glass jar with a neat tin top and an attractive label."

The brother called up a manufacturer of glassware, and figures were made on the jars. He then designed a label bearing a picture of some blackberries and the words, "My Sisters' Blackberry Jam." He read up the pure food law. "But before he ordered the jars or the labels he wrote a letter to his sisters on the farm. Could they do it?"

Back came the answer: "Yes, we can do it. When your letter came Nellie and I just looked at one another. Then we both laughed out loud. 'It was so funny to think of our trying to put up 500 glasses of jam wholesale on our old store.'"

They did it. The jam sold at once and next season the manager of the store said: "We must have a larger quantity of this jam right at the start so as not to disappoint our customers. You had

better make it 500 dozen glasses this time."

The man gasped—when he got outside, and then wrote to his sisters: "Get help to do this. Get the neighbors to helping to put up the jam in our kitchen."

But the sisters wrote: "No, we are going to have the neighbors do it in their own kitchens and bring it here, and we can put it in the jars and put on the labels. We will let Mrs. Cahall make it her way, and Mrs. Hizer her way, and Cousin Lucy her way—they're all good. But when they bring it here we'll just put it all together, mix it good so that in every jar will be a little bit of everybody's jam, but all of it will be 'My Sisters' Blackberry Jam.'"

The neighbors did so and the two girls worked, and thus was begun, with a few pots of jam, an industry that has really transformed a whole neighborhood.—Ladies Home Journal.

## CAKE FOR WEDDING

For the small home wedding the white wedding cake holds first place. Use a lady cake or pound-cake recipe, double the proportions and have the tinner make you a huge pan twice as big as those used for fruit cakes. When cold, cover with an icing made of confectioners' sugar and white of eggs and decorate with wreaths of roses caught by bow knots as a border.—Washington Herald.

## WOODWORK FINISH

In refinishing your worn woodwork this spring, and at the same time retaining the grain of the wood, rub it all over carefully with a cloth dampened with ammonia.—Denver Times.

## WALL DUSTER

A bag made of outing flannel with a ruffle at the bottom and drawing at the top to fit over a broom is a handy article at house cleaning time.—Denver Times.

## FOOD WELL KEPT FOR MONTHS

Storage building simply a chamber within chambers.

JOHANNESBURG—An interesting discovery has been made in connection with the storage and preservation of produce. None but natural means are used; no ice, chemicals, or artificial means are employed; and yet a two-fold result is obtained, a very low temperature and an atmosphere possessing very high preservative properties.

Apart from the actual reduction of temperature, theorists are as yet undetermined as to the nature of the preserving element set up by that process. The building, when erected in town and of a permanent nature, consists of a number of cavity walls, at present five in number, built of absorbent bricks containing perforations, and so built that no perforations are opposite in any two walls, in other words, looking through the contiguous wall. The chamber is thus a chamber within a chamber, and entered by means of a lobby or air-lock, as it should be rightly termed.

The building and lobby have a double concrete roof, having an air space between; each roof is furnished with ventilating apertures, and surmounted by an outer roof in order to lend to the whole a symmetrical appearance. The building rests on three layers of perforated bricks, on a concrete foundation.

So far the construction is simple, and with the exception of the three layers of floor brick, not original; the latter, however, serving as it does to insulate completely the building from the ground, forms, with what follows, the active principles of preservation.

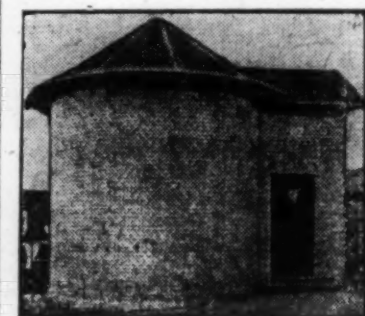
A pipe connected with a suitable water supply is laid around the top of the building between the two outer walls, and furnished with suitable spraying nozzles. A very finely comminuted spray of water is allowed to fall between the two outer walls, and thereby, as far as at present understood, a slow evaporation is set up, causing the in-draught of air to be considerably chilled, circulating as it does around the cavities between the walls, and through the perforations in the bricks before gaining admission to the inner chamber in which are stored the various articles for preservation.

A big reduction of temperature is attained, as low as 36 degrees Fahrenheit having been reached. This low temperature is, however, not entirely or principally responsible for the preserving properties of the chamber. That there is some other property in the atmosphere

obtaining in the chamber, is indubitable; some theorists say ozone; others electricity. However that may be, the fact remains, perishable articles are capable of being preserved for indefinite period.

To quote a few instances: Fresh meat of all descriptions has been placed in the chamber, and after nine months has been found to be perfectly good, and upon cooking, having been previously soaked in water, found quite good and palatable; fish the same; moreover butter and fish have been placed beside one another, and while the fish has been preserved, the butter has remained sweet, and has not become contaminated by the fish, as might have been expected.

It will be easily conceded that that is a fairly severe test, and the whole beauty



SIMPLE REFRIGERATOR. Food can be preserved indefinitely without artificial means.

of the process is that no artificial means are employed.

The only proviso in the erection of the building is that, in the southern hemisphere, the entrance to the lobby of the building must face to the south, and in the northern hemisphere must face to the North. The reason for this, is that the direct rays of the sun must be prevented from falling upon the entrance of the building.

The above preserving means can also be easily adapted for use on railways, ships, trolleys, etc., and should in the very near future bring about a striking change in the methods adopted for the preservation of perishable articles for transport or other purposes.

As originally conceived by the discoverer, these buildings are circular in form, but they are just as effective when built in rectangular shape.

## BACK YARD MADE CREDITABLE

Neatness and a few flowers will work wonders.

BACK YARDS are sometimes almost as great catch-alls as attics, and quite as difficult to keep in order. The idea of looking at a "left-over" woodpile all summer was not pleasing to one woman, says the Home Beautiful. So she purchased 25 cents worth of climbing nasturtium seed and planted it at the base of the wood. In a short time the nasturtiums covered the unpleasant sight, and the blossoms were a delight to her and to her friends, many of whom did not grow flowers.

The space between a house and a walk is usually a convenient place for "cast-outs." In one case this was avoided by planting a row of cannas for the background, a row of pink sultans for constant bloom, an edge of parsley for garnishing, a few white asters at the end for cut flowers, and adding a drinking place for the birds.

The drinking place was made from a large section of an oak tree, on which was set a pan of water. Behind this a large fern just fits in beside the canna. A cement walk replacing the old board one, was found to be a great improvement.

There is even a greater opportunity for before-and-after schemes in the rear of the house than in the front.

Not alone with woodpiles and walks, but with many other back-yard "features," there is scope for much ingenuity. Rear fences have been made quite sightly

by rows of sunflowers, while the ever-present clothesline has been almost blotted out by the planting of a hedge. Few things can compete with the hedge as an effective method of screening, and the fact that it is something which grows more beautiful with time is a great argument in its favor. There is naturally a wide range of choice in what shall be selected for the hedge, and on this point there are many helpful books and magazine articles. Some hedges are slow in reaching that high, thick growth necessary for a real screen, others mature more rapidly and make an adequate protection in a comparatively short time. For quick results, without much labor and with little expense, such schemes are well worth trying.

Morning glories are recommended as being almost as effective as nasturtiums, and other climbing things will come to mind of those who are bent on obtaining "after" results.

The pan for the birds is a good idea, and is a humble reminder of the birds' bath of marble or terra cotta found in many formal gardens.

## PRETTY COIFFURES

Wonderfully pretty hair coiffures may be made by, studding a gold riband with turquoise or a black one with diamonds, a green with pearls or turquoise.—Washington Herald.

### Coronation Gowns

**Coronation Night Dress**  
No. 404—New royal lingerie batiste cloth, very sheer, looks like silk. Feature of this night gown is the coronation yoke, made in one piece, no seams. Set in with beaded French seam, beautifully trimmed with dainty fine embroidery with dainty wash ribbon draw strings in yoke and sleeves. A pleasing garment for summer wear. This beautiful model was found in a smart shop of Regent Street, London. We offer it at this price to introduce our new spring catalogue of muslin underwear. Regular store value \$1.50, our special price 98¢, prepaid to any address in United States.

**Royal Nainsook Coronation**  
No. 405 is of imported Nainsook, made with new coronation yoke, with out a seam, beautifully trimmed with real linen torchon lace. Insertion through yoke of real linen torchon lace with wash draw ribbons at the neck. Real \$1.50 value; our price for introduction 98¢.

Money refunded if you are not perfectly delighted with these goods. You better order more than one, as they are going like hot cakes.

**Ladywear Company**  
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### Parisian Hair Dressings

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**Ab. Simonson**

Hair Merchant  
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Just above 42 Street  
NEW YORK CITY

## TRIED RECIPES

### MASKED APPLES.

Take as many finely flavored apples as desired. Pare, core, and steam until tender. One teaspoonful of lemon juice over each apple. Powder with sugar and put in a cool place to chill.

Make one pint of boiled custard, flavor with lemon, add one tablespoonful of gelatine dissolved in the hot custard, and strain.

Take as many small sponge cakes or macaroons as apples, dip in lemon juice and arrange with apples on top. Fill the cavities of apples with shredded coconut and chopped dates. Pour the custard over the apples. Whip whites of eggs stiff and dry, sweeten, flavor with lemon and heap on custard. Place in oven until the meringue is firm. Serve the dessert cold.

### NET DOUGHNUT.

One cupful of sugar, one cupful of mashed potatoes, one cupful of sour milk, one quarter cupful of chopped nut meats, yolks of two eggs, one quarter teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of baking powder, two tablespoonfuls of melted lard, one half teaspoonful of nutmeg, pinch salt, flour enough to make a soft dough. Put the nut meats in with the flour, roll one quarter inch thick and cut in short, narrow strips. Fry in deep fat.

### MAPLE FLUFF.

Two and one half cupfuls water, one half cupful condensed milk, one cupful medium coarse sugar, one half cupful of tapioca. Let water, milk, and sugar boil. Then add tapioca, pinch salt, piece butter size of walnut, one half teaspoonful vanilla; cook 15 minutes, stir occasionally. When cold put in sherbet glasses, add whipped cream unsweetened, but flavored with vanilla. This amount serves six.

### VELVET SPONGE CAKE.

Two cups granulated sugar, four yolks (beaten well together), one cup boiling water (stirred in gradually), two and one half cups flour with two teaspoons baking powder; add four white beaten very stiff; flavor with rosewater and strawberry. Makes two cakes.

### ORANGE PIE.

One orange grated, two eggs, one half cupful of sugar, bake with under crust and fill in with whipped cream.—Denver Times.

## TRIFLES TELL

Look at the fit of a guimpe and you can tell whether the wearer is careful and neat. It should be loose enough to insure a perfect fastening at the back. It should be pulled down at both front and back and pinned in place, if necessary. Then there is the fastening on the dress. The eyes or plaits should always be sufficiently in from the edge of the under flap so that no sight of them is possible.

The fastening of your glove is a little thing, but it tells much. First, it should be fastened; otherwise why the buttons? Next, the first button should be below the palm at the wrist line. The opening should never be in the center of the palm. If it is, your glove is too small.

A silk petticoat is not worth very much if it shows a frayed edge. One little piece of the torn ruffle will counterbalance any rustle that you may hear. The vents of all skirts, under or outer, should be carefully considered. Buttons are the best, especially on wash dresses, and be sure to have enough of them.

Yes, it's the little things that are important!—Philadelphia North American.

## IN PLACE OF TRIP

A girl who could take a trip only every other year made herself happy the alternate summers at home by purchasing some one of the special things she wanted, says the Ladies Home Journal. One year it was a new sewing machine; another, some new furniture for her room; and again, a bookcase. Meantime she was studying up plans for the next vacation.

## KITCHEN ADVICE

As fast as an article in the kitchen wears out replace it with the new white enameled ware, which comes in every known shape, even including knives and forks, says the Philadelphia Times. It is easy to keep clean, as well as being fresh and dainty for use through summer.

The Crowning Attribute of Lovely Woman  
is Cleanliness

## NAIAD

### DRESS SHIELD

ODORLESS HYGIENIC  
Supreme in Beauty! Quality! Cleanliness!  
Possesses two important and exclusive features: It does not deteriorate with age and fall to powder in the dress—can be easily and quickly sterilized by immersing in boiling water for a few seconds only. At the stores or sample pair for 25 cents. Every pair guaranteed.

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## Hats

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## FRAYED SCALLOPS

Some housekeepers object to the buttonholed scallop on embroidery, because it frays in washing. This can be overcome in several ways. The surest is to buttonhole a second time over the purled edge, when the scallop has been worked and cut out.

Another method is to run the outline of the scallop with machine stitching before buttonholing, says the New York Times. Or in cutting leave a narrow margin and turn back under the scallop and hem to the material.

If these are too much trouble, at least wash the linen before cutting out. The material shrinks and is much less likely to fray. Where the entire piece is not washed, the embroidered edge can be dipped in lukewarm water for a few minutes, then ironed dry and later cut out close to the purled edge.

## LITTLE HELPS

If new boots don't polish quickly, rub over with a piece of lemon.

Heat your knife by dipping it into hot water and you may cut the thinnest slices from a new loaf quite easily.

To keep tins from rusting, it is a good plan to place them near the fire after they have been washed and dried.

To clean a japanned tray, by far the best plan is to rub the surface with a little olive oil and then polish it with a piece of flannel. Boiling water should never be used. If it is, the japanning will wear off or crack.—Spokane Chronicle.

## BREAKFAST CAPS

The new nets flowered in colors are being turned into fetching breakfast caps for the girl who loves the picturesque. One of the new models has a deep tamo-shanted crown fitted into a crinoline band an inch and a half wide-covered with folds of gold tissue ribbon, says the Washington Herald. Over each ear is draped a pointed jabot effect of lace to match the net that fall to the shoulders and framed the face on each side like a sixteenth century headgear. Over each of these points was a single pink rose, or a bunch of pink apple blossoms.

## LUNCHEON SET

The engaged girl in the city has excellent chances to make an extremely attractive luncheon set at small cost by attending sales and selecting from the mused and odd doilies all sizes which have ordinary plain scallops, says the Ladies Home Journal. Buy six or a dozen of the 10-inch size for plate doilies, not bothering to match the stamped patterns so long as the scallops match. If you choose the ordinary scallop you can match them in six or four-inch size for tumbler doilies, and in 15, 18 or 20-inch size for the centerpiece. Launder them to get out the stamping, then mark and embroider each with a pretty initial or monogram, in different sizes proportionate for each doily, and you have a lovely luncheon set at very little cost. You will be able to get the smaller doilies at 5 cents and sometimes two for 5 cents, whereas you would pay \$1.50 or \$2 for a matched set simply stamped.

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## GOOD CEMENT

Take two ounces of clear gum arabic, one and one-half ounces of fine starch and half an ounce of white sugar.

Reduce the gum arabic to powder and dissolve it in as much water as it would take to make one and one-half ounces of starch fit to use. Dissolve the starch and sugar in the gum solution; then put the mixture in a vessel and plunge this vessel in boiling water, allowing it to remain until the starch becomes clear.

The cement should be as thick as tar and should remain so. It can be kept from spoiling by dropping in a lump of gum camphor or a little oil of saffron or cloves. It will hold glazed surfaces, rocks, minerals, etc., perfectly.—New York Press.

## DILL PICKLES

Wash the cucumbers, and lay in water over night. In the morning pack tightly in cans and fill the holes with dill. Pour over a brine made as follows: Three quarts of water, one quart of vinegar and one large cupful of salt. Boil all together, and while hot pour over the pickles, and tighten the cans. The amount of dill is easily judged by the person, as no two people have the same taste. These are considered delicious.—Minneapolis News.



Clean Journalism Has a  
Future of Most Promising  
Possibilities for Good, and  
it is this Paper's Purpose  
to Fully Measure Up to  
the High Demands of  
This Forward Step in  
Newspaperdom and to  
Do All the Good It Can,  
to All the People It Can,  
in All the Ways It Can



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CARLSON'S, 372 Boylston st.—Braiding, cording, plaitings and buttons made to order; skirts plaited.

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### WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

#### HIGH PRIEST OF THE RIVER.

He did no harm to the world at all—Not for its millions wishing; He knew his chance for the heights was small, So he spent the time a-fishin'.

Friend to the river, day by day, And the big fish never got away.

Songs o' the trollers wafted far A sermon did deliver, But from break o' day till the twilight star Sat the high priest of the river.

And he uttered truth from day to day, For the big fish never got away.

—Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

#### SHORT NOTICE.

Considering how long President Diaz has tossed Mexico, Madero's demand giving him 24 hours to quit seems like rather short notice—New York World.

#### SHREWD MOTHER.

"What are you girls doing?" "Settling our costumes for the Shakespeare ball, mother."

"Take my advice and wait. They may dig up something at any moment to prove there never was such a person, and then where would your Rosalind and Celia be?"—Punch.

#### HIS MASTERPIECE.

Dorothy (who quotes Shakespeare)—What is your favorite play? Charles—Well, I believe I like to see a man steal second as well as anything. —New York Morning Telegraph.

#### STRANGE BANQUET INCIDENT.

"Quite a remarkable thing happened at the banquet last night." "Did somebody tell a story that was new?" "No, the stories were all old, but one

#### CARD ENGRAVERS

WEDDING, BUSINESS or CALLING cards artistically engraved. Write for samples. BRETT'S, Estab. 1869, 30 Bromfield st.

#### CARPET CLEANING

STEAM SCOURING, HAND or VACUUM. ADAMS & SWETT CLEANING CO., 130 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070-1071 Rox.

#### CLOTHING (WET WEATHER)

MEN'S and WOMEN'S \$15 Cravenette Coats reduced, \$10. Complete line SLIP-ONS for street or auto, \$5-\$20. FRANKLIN RUBBER CO., 105 Summer st.

#### COLONIAL HARDWARE

GEORGE N. WOOD & CO., 39-41 Cornhill, Boston. Special hardware and furniture trimmings of colonial design.

#### CORSETS

CORSETS FRONT and BACK LACED, custom made. B. W. LOGAN, 37 Temple pl., room 10, over Whitney's.

CUSTOM CORSETS and ACCESSORIES; also stylish ready-to-wear corsets. MISS A. SYER, 5 Hamilton pl., Boston.

#### CORSET MAKERS

MRS. J. B. MORRILL, FIGURE MOLDING, 29 Temple pl., Boston. Tel. OX. 1517-1.

#### CORSET SPECIALIST

MADAME GORDON, Custom Corsets made to meet all requirements; specialty fitting. 7 Temple place. Oxford 1425-J.

#### CUSTOM CORSETS

LA PATRICIA CUSTOM CORSET, "HERMONA," ready-to-wear corsets. MADAM SARA, Corsetiere, 120 Boylston st., Boston.

MRS. GEORGE STOWE, 580 Commonwealth ave.—Perfect lines guaranteed. Fittings by appointment. B. B. 5134-L.

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Flowers delivered to all outgoing steamers. 144 Massachusetts ave., telephone 1600.

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#### HAIR WORK

COMBONS made into braids and puffs. Mail orders given prompt attention. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 48 Winter st., Room 31.

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WM. R. HAND, PRACTICAL HATTER, 10 Avery st., Boston, south of Adams House; soft, stiff, silk, straw and Panama hats cleaned, blocked and retimed; hats band and bound while you wait, 50c.

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ARTISTIC PICTURE FRAMING. BIGELOW and JORDAN, 11 Bromfield st. Phone Main 1205-2.

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ENTIRE STOCK of the ART SHOP CO. 50c. on the dollar. ARTHUR W. HUBBARD, 49 Bromfield st.

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E. P. SAWTELL, 42 Huntington ave., Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks; high grade repairing and adjusting.

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#### JEWELERS

D. A. LINDGREEN, Expert Watchmaker. High-grade adjusting. Repairing. 29 Devonshire st., Boston.

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WEAR THE TREMONT WAIST—Costs no more than ordinary waists. Sold only by THE GLEN SHIRT and COLLAR CO., 121 Tremont st., Boston.

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CHICKERING HAND LAUNDRY, 233 Huntington ave.—Ladies' work a specialty; cleaning and dyeing. Tel. 3004-1 B. B.

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PORTER'S MARKET. Highest grade provisions at reasonable prices. Free delivery. 149-151 Summer st. Phone Oxford 1800.

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A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF LAMSON & HUBBARD STRAW HATS FOR SALE. L. HIRSH, 250 Huntington ave.

COLOMBO SHIRT CO.—Men's Furnishings. Hats, 232 Mass. ave., 453 Columbus ave., 28 Huntington ave.

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LADIES' HAT SHOP—237 Huntington avenue. Opening March 20th, 30th and 31st.

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RUGS, CARPETS, FURNITURE and Bedding completely cleaned and renewed by naphtha. ADAMS & SWETT CLEANING CO., 130 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070 and 1071.

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ARMENIAN RUG RENOVATING WORKS. Careful work at moderate price. Estab. 1895. 15 Temple place. Tel. Oxford 3025.

LET US CARE FOR YOUR RUGS. Send a card or phone B. B. 3829. ADALIAN BROS., 2 St. James ave., Boston.

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#### PIANOS

A. J. JACKSON & CO., PIANOS, 130 Boylston St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 245.

CHAS. F. ATWOOD, 120 Boylston st., and Room 2, Factory representative for the Perfect Packard Piano for Particular People.

BATES-MITCHELL PIANO CO., 377 Boylston st., Boston. McPhail, Briggs and other reliable pianos. Pianos to rent.

BEFORE YOU DECIDE, hear the Krakauer. Pianos for rent. GEO. LINCOLN PARKER, 100 Boylston st., Boston.

A Great Art Product THE STEIFF PIANO Received Highest Awards at Paris 122 Boylston st.

PELTON PIANO CO., 168 TREMONT ST. PIANOS and PLAYER PIANOS, UPRIGHTS and GRANDS FOR RENT. Popular prices. Terms to suit. Tel. 707.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO at the right price call on H. W. BERRY, 211 Tremont st., W. J. MERRILL, Manager.

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PIANOS for the SUMMER—AUTO. PIANO, the best interior player. CHAS. S. NORRIS, 181 Tremont st.

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W. J. GARDNER COMPANY, 298 Boylston st., Boston. Carefully selected stock of fine pictures, mirror and frames.

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"THE PICTURE SHOP," 60 Bromfield St., Boston—High grade Pictures and Framing. Gifts for all occasions.

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One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines

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Answers may be sent to New York Office, 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

## TELEPHONE

Your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising

## REAL ESTATE

## Fisher Hill Brookline

Seclusion, accessibility, kind of neighbors and houses in this HIGH CLASS NEIGHBORHOOD make these large or small lots, restricted against anything but single houses, the BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE SUBURBAN DISTRICT.

They are 1 to 8 minutes from the Beaconfield Station, which is 6 minutes from the B. & A. Back Bay station and 5 minutes from the Beacon Street electric at Deane Road. Terms of payment to suit the convenience of desirable neighbors. The present opportunity is one which it will be hard to equal in the future. J. D. HARDY, 10 High Street, Boston.

## REAL ESTATE

## Executor's Forced Sale

One and a half Cazenove Place, Everett, assessed \$3400; rent \$468; will sell for \$2700.

## J. B. LEWIS

101 Tremont Street, Boston

## A Real Bargain

## IN A NEW HAMPSHIRE COUNTRY PLACE OR FARM

This property is situated on the main road between Meredith Village and Centre Harbor, with a frontage of one-third of a mile on Lake Winnepesaukee, good bathing beach and boathouse; lot contains 30 acres, house of 11 rooms, also a recreation house with man's room; two bath houses; buildings all in splendid condition; parts of land heavily wooded with spruce, fir, pine, good view of country and lake; this property will be sold at a loss; price for quick sale \$4500. See photos, and for particulars apply to E. SNOW, JR., 70 Equitable Bldg., Boston. Tel. 3295-M.

## Fort Lauderdale FLORIDA

THE GATEWAY OF THE EVERGLADES is the most progressive and fastest growing city in Southern Florida.

The excellent farming and fruit lands are unequalled, and the most favorable business opportunities assured. Write us at once for free literature and "special bargain list" of fine business locations and farm lands, and be convinced. "WE SELL LOTS AND LOTS OF LAND" MYERS-SLIFER REALTY CO., INC. PORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA.

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## 150 Hunnewell Avenue

FOR SALE—A modern Colonial house with 13 rooms and 3 bathrooms, finished in quartered oak and white enamel, hardwood floors, 5 fireplaces, electric light, hilliard room, slate roof, 16000 sq. ft. land; very attractive surroundings. House built 8 years ago and just put into perfect condition. L. D. FOWLE, 16 State st.

## Ideal Residence, Needham

With all home comforts; house 8 rooms, bath, open plumbing, set tubs, range, hot-water heat, electric lights, polished floors, large piazza, 15,000 sq. ft. land, asparagus, blackberries, raspberries, red currants, grapes, apples, pears, plums, cherries, candy garden; garage; granite walks; a beautiful home for any one; only \$3500. THORPE, 104 Federal st., 10 to 2.

## MIDDLESEX GRANGE VISITS WAKEFIELD

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Middlesex Pomona Central Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, is holding its quarterly meeting here today as guest of Wakefield Grange. Among the speakers at the afternoon session are Edwin C. Miller, master of Wakefield Grange; Sylvester P. Roberts, worthy overseer Pomona Grange; Hadley F. Higgins of Woburn, Charles M. Gardner, master of the State Grange, S. R. Snelling of Lincoln, John R. Comley of Bedford.

## PROTEST CLOSING OF INSTITUTE

Closing of People's Institute at Tremont and Whittier streets, Roxbury, was protested at a meeting held in the institute building Tuesday night. James J. Murphy presided. Robert Treat Paine, Jr., announced that the directors of the Robert Treat Paine Association had decided to close the building on account of financial conditions and that it would be taken over by the Ruggles Street Baptist Social Union on June 1.

## SOLDIERS' HOME LADIES AID MEETS

Mrs. Lue Stuart Wadsworth, president of the Ladies' Aid Association of the soldiers' home, reported the work in good condition at the annual reception of their organization at the Vendome late Tuesday afternoon. In the receiving line were E. W. Hall, president of the trustees, Mrs. Roger Wolcott and Granville C. Fiske, department commander of the G. A. R.

## REAL ESTATE

## Going to Move?

We Can Assist You We have upwards of 442 houses and apartments on our rent list from which you can select a home—and just the one you have been looking for, too. The best and largest rent list in Greater Boston. T. H. RAY, MOND, real estate, insurance, Central Bldg., Central Sq., Cambridge. Open, evenings.

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## For Sale Reading, Mass.

Modern House In nice neighborhood, convenient to everything.

\$2450 \$200 down, balance \$25 a month. Apply J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont St., Boston.

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State, Gravel and Metal Roofing. Gutters, Conductors and Skylights. Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing.

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FOR SALE—Houses of from 6 to 12 rooms, lots \$200 to \$2000. TO RENT—Furnished houses for the summer; rent \$300 to \$500.

LAND—For sale, building lots 2700 to 25,000 square feet, 10 cents to \$1.00 per foot. FLOYD & TUCKER, 34 School Street, Boston.

## WINTHROP HIGHLANDS

I will sell a few lots at Wintthrop Highlands on small cash and monthly payments; one year without interest; a positively safe investment. R. G. ALEXANDER, 36 Cliff Ave., Wintthrop Highlands. Phone Wintthrop 468.

## HUNNEWELL HILL NEWTON

FOR SALE—A most attractive small house of 9 rooms and bath, 2 piazzas, trees, shrubs, 6000 feet of land; price \$2600; easy terms. Inquire of owner at 11 Braemore road, Newton.

## WALTHAM

## For Rent—Large Mansion

Beautifully located, 22 rooms, all modern improvements; large stable; garage; greenhouses; 1000 sq. ft. of land. Apply to JOHN SENNETT, room 902, 79 Milk st.

## FOR SALE OR RENT

Handsome stucco residence, on the Sound, in New Rochelle. Ten rooms and three baths; large lot, suburban location. A bargain for a quick buyer. U. G. McQUEEN, 3 West 29th st., New York City.

## WELLESLEY HILLS

Two single houses, 2 apartments; rents reasonable; all modern conveniences; conveniently situated. Apply to H. M. PUTNEY, 311 South st., Boston; tel. OX. 3146.

## ROXBURY

7 Wabon St.—To let 10-room house, open plumbing, hard wood floors, neighborhood first class. Key next door. Tel. 927-2.

## FARMS

Circular free—a postal brings a description of 76 P. F. LELAND, 113 Devonshire st., Boston.

## FOR SALE—CHICAGO

ONE OF THE FINEST HOMES IN CHICAGO—Best residence district. We can sell this place at a great bargain and make very easy terms. J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO., 100 Washington st.

## FOR SALE—INDIANA

HOUSE—4 rooms and basement, 2 lots, with grapes and apples in bearing. At Fort Third and Adams st., Gary, Ind. Price \$2000, if taken soon. A bargain. Mrs. Katharine Hein, Hobart, Ind., R. D. 1.

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TO LET at 1074 Boylston st., near cor. Mass. ave., new sunny office with suites adjoining if desired; immediate occupancy. Apply for all particulars to L. V. NILES, 99 State st.

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TO RENT FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES—Two-story brick bldg. with basement 105x25 ft.; arrangement can be made for engine and boiler; on waterfront, midway between N. Y. and Boston on shore line div. N. Y. & H. R. R.; all modern conveniences; electric light, power, city water, etc. O. H. FENDLETON, Stonington, Conn.

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1871-1875 Commonwealth Ave. 7, 8 and 9-ROOM SUITES

Opposite Reservoir Park. OPEN FOR INSPECTION Tel. Fort Hill 2928, or Brighton 1235-L. Write for Booklet.

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## SUMMER PROPERTY

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FOR SALE—Beautiful summer home. New 8-room bungalow, completely and comfortably furnished for immediate occupancy; 2 acres of land, well fenced and wooded; fine view; ice house and windmill, with Lunt Moss pressure system. Near school, church, and postoffice; 20 hours from Boston to house by train; cool, clear climate; bathing, fishing, boating, hunting and riding sports. Business reasons for selling. For photo and particulars address S. 506 Monitor Office.

## BEACHMONT BY THE SEA

TO LET—Furnished summer cottages. Fine water view, bathing, boating and fishing. Also one 10-room summer and winter house, all modern improvements, beautiful location, 5c. fare steam car, 45 minutes or less to Boston, 15 minutes' walk to Revere Beach. Rents reasonable. Apply to MRS. WHITE, 212 Bellingham ave., Beachmont, Mass.

## PLYMOUTH, MASS. MANOMET POINT

Furnished summer cottages to lease for the season, \$25 and \$30. Bathrooms with hot and cold water in each. Best of water supply and sanitary arrangements. Beautiful bathing beach and views of the ocean and country. Photographs and full information. E. A. KEITH, 1156 Main st., Cambridge, Mass.

UNBURNED BEACH, Casco Bay, Me. Unsurpassed for summer home. Wide shady streets, electric lights, pure water, and most important of all modern sewerage system. Cottages and bungalows for sale and rent. Send for booklet, CONCORD REALTY CO., Court sq. bldg., Portland, Me.

NEW 8-ROOM completely furnished cottage, Brookline, Me. Closest bay from Mt. Desert; large piazza; magnificent view; pine woods; fresh eggs and vegetables; excellent modern kitchen; fully furnished. C. E. E., 1673 Beacon st., Brookline, Mass.

## SEASIDE COTTAGE

Also a fine bungalow near Portland, Me.; large, shady grounds, excellent location; Maine coast; bathing, boating and fishing. Address P. O. box 611, Portland, Me.

## "BIRD'S NEST" COTTAGE

23,000 feet of pine grove, 100 feet on lake front; one hour from Boston; five minutes from R. R. station. Address GEO. H. WILLIAMS, 680 Commercial st., Jamaica Plain, Tel. 155-3 Jamaica.

FURNISHED—Jamaica Plain, 6 rooms and bath, upper half of 2-family house; large, shady grounds, excellent location; near cars to Park and elevated; rent reasonable. Tel. 242-1. R. R. for owners. Address: 1241 Broadway, Boston.

AT PEAK ISLAND, CASCO BAY, PORTLAND, ME.—7 room, new, fully furnished cottage; bath, replace, h. & c. water, 9ft. veranda; best location. Terms and plans furnished on application to room 2, First National Bank Bldg., Portland, Me.

CASCO BAY, SO. HARPSPWELL, ME. Melrose cottage for rental; ideal situation on shore, exclusive privileges; private bath house and beach; 1000 sq. ft. of land; fully furnished. MRS. H. A. BATCHELDER, Melrose Highlands, Mass.

FOR SALE—A cozy bungalow, 6 rooms, bath, cobblestone fireplace, large living room and piazza; fine view of Maine coast. Bargain. P. O. box 611, Portland, Me.

FURNISHED 8-room cottage overlooking Lake Umbagog, near the garage, stable. H. W. COVELL, Concord Junction, Mass.

THOSE WISHING for summer cottages, good bathing, boating or driving, commencing with H. H. COVELL, Concord Junction, Mass.

WINTHROP—7 room and bath; summer, \$350; newly furnished; elec. lights; 1 minute from beach. 62 Crystal Cove Ave.

TO LET—Cottage and camp, furnished; good shore location, Gloucester, Mass. P. O. box 329, Boston.

WINTHROP—10 room furnished house, June 1st to Sept. 1st. Tel. 67-L Wintthrop. INA E. WHITE.

TO RENT, July and August, furnished house, near Symphony Hall, Boston, Mass.; rent moderate. Address E. 587, Monitor Office.

WINTHROP BEACH—Furn. house 10 rooms, adult family; June 9 to Sept. 8. Tel. Wintthrop 67-L. INA E. WHITE.

WINTHROP—Lower apartment; all year, 90 Washington ave.; corner lot; Tel. 607-L Wintthrop. INA E. WHITE.

## TO LET

## MOTOR BOATS AND ENGINES

MOTOR-BOAT FACTS. How to select the motor-boat completely adapted to your personal requirements and pocketbook. Many give you honest advice and inside money-saving and satisfaction-giving facts. Drop postal for full particulars to Hamilton Marshall, Consulting Marine Expert, 1129 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass.

MOTOR BOAT—A new, to let or for sale. P. O. box 139, Boston, Mass.

## AUTOMOBILES

## AUTOMOBILE

REPAIRING, painting and varnishing; have your car painted and varnished where you do not have to wait; work done quickly at reasonable prices. SARGENT & HAM CO., 28 to 30 Bowker st.

## RESTAURANTS

## South Station Restaurant

ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good place to eat; arriving or departing from the South Station, Boston, you will find quick service and pure food at the restaurant and lunch room; accommodations for 500 people; all modern conveniences. J. G. COOPER & CO., Proprietors.

## DINING ROOMS

## HOTEL RADCLIFF

Opp. Mechanics Hall; good home cooking; special evening and Sunday dinners, 48c.

## APARTMENTS TO LET

## Hotel Harvard

640 HUNTINGTON AVENUE

Facing 4 Streets, Opp. Back Bay Fenway

The only hotel in Boston in which every room faces the street, which is not only sunny but the coolest hotel in the city; 200 rooms in suites of 1, 2 and 3 rooms, with bath each; new and up-to-date Cafe and Roof Garden; American parlors, gentlemen's club room; pool room and private bowling alleys for the guests of the house; a few suites for rent, furnished or unfurnished; by day, week or month. Special rate.

A. F. POWERS, Manager.

## Buena Vista Back Bay's Finest Apartments

97 AND 103 HEMENWAY ST.

A few choice suites, 1 to 3 rooms, with 2 bathrooms, and all known modern improvements.

Parties renting now may choose interior decorations. Call or send for booklet. Tel. R. R. 4365, or CARL RUDNICK, 43 Tremont St., Tel. 580 Haymarket.

## BROOKLINE APARTMENTS

Our lists include all of the desirable suites and apartments to let in Brookline—housekeeping, non-housekeeping or light housekeeping.

## FRANK A. RUSSELL

113 Devonshire Street, Boston 121 Beacon Street (Coolidge Corner) 250 Washington St., Cambridge, Mass. Carriage service at Brookline offices.

## The Alhambra

38 Westland Avenue

The latest and best appointed apartments in Boston. Suites of two and three rooms, with bath, equipped with refrigerators, fresh air food lockers, steam heat, vacuum cleaning, and safety electric elevators; 15 room furnished suite. Moderate rentals. References and leases required. TRUSTEE, 101 Tremont st., Room 405.

## CAMBRIDGE—On Oxford St.

Near Harvard Sq., 5 and 6-room apartments for rent. Exceptional inducement to responsible parties engaging before July 1. H. HAYWARD Real Estate, Central Bldg., Central Sq. Open evenings.

## SMALL SUITES

ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE—2 rooms and bath, janitor and elevator service. Electric heat, hardwood floors, gas, view of harbor, 355 Mass. ave., or WILLIAMS & BANGS, 18 Tremont st., Boston.

## FOR RENT IN BACK BAY

Six room suites, with maid's room; steam heat, continuous hot water, janitor service, excellent repair; rentals \$50 to \$55 per month. H. HAYWARD & WILLIAMS, 35 Devonshire st., Boston.

## WINTHROP BEACH

New concrete bldg., 1 and 2-room apartments, with kitchenette and bath, continuous hot water, telephone; single rooms also; janitor service; 1 minute to beach and station; 5c. fare. 2 Jewell st.

## DORCHESTER

Upper apartment, 7 rooms, 2-family house; hardwood floors, gas, electric heat, view of harbor; near steam and electric. C. M. HALL, 39 Melville ave., Tel. Dor. 1281-2.

## SMALL SUITE

TWO-ROOM SUITE, kitchenette and bath, furnished or unfurnished; electric heat, view of harbor; near station; service. 46 Westland ave., Suite 26.

SUBLET, June to September, completely furnished beautiful apartment of one room, kitchenette and bath; new building; centrally located; reasonable. Apt. 603, 347 W. 50th st., New York.

BROOKLINE. 10 rooms, bath, hot air furnace; two minutes from street cars, 5 minutes from Commonwealth ave.; will rent or sell on easy terms. LAURETTE CATE, Concord, Mass.

Sunny corner suites of 6 rooms and bath, hot water heat; rental reasonable or will sell property on easy terms. Address LAURETTE CATE, Concord, Mass.

WINTHROP BEACH—3 room furnished suites, for light housekeeping, facing ocean, \$100 to \$105 for season, until Oct. 15. R. E. HALL, 1700 Beacon st., Boston.

WINTHROP HIGHLANDS 7-ROOM APARTMENT, latest imp., near station, rent reasonable. 17 Hutchinson st., Tel. Wintthrop 468.

TO LET for the summer, in Back Bay, pleasant furnished apartment, five rooms and bath. E. 5911 Monitor Office.

FURNISHED suite to let; Roxbury; for summer; 10 rooms, 1 bath, 1000 sq. ft. of land, 104 Hutchings st., Roxbury.

## APARTMENTS TO LET—NEW YORK

CENTRAL PARK WEST 224, bet. 82d and 83d st., New York—Desirable furnished apart., 7 rooms; reasonable. Mrs. E. SMITH, 1108 Fullerton Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

ALBAN ANDREAN Trade-Marks, Copyrights, Patents. 84 State St., Boston.

LEX N. MITCHELL, Lawyer PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA.

CLAYTON W. MOGG, Counselor-at-Law, Marquette Bldg., CHICAGO.

FREDERICK A. BANGS, Lawyer, 622 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

MARTIN & SHERLOCK, 277 Dearborn street, Chicago.

ELIJAH C. WOOD, Attorney and Counselor, 218 W. 50th st., Chicago.

EDWIN M. WOOD, Attorney and Counselor, 117 North Dearborn st., Chicago.

F. A. & L. A. WIND, Attorneys and Counselors, Suite 1108, Fullerton Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

CHARLES G. BALDWIN, Attorney and Counselor at Law, 204-206 Piper Building, Baltimore.

WILLIAM C. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

## MEN'S SPECIALTIES

## Don't You Like Your Morning Shave?

Use Michelsen's Shave Foam

Sold by all Dept. and Drug Stores.

H. MICHELSEN CO.,

42 WEST BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

## ROOMS

BEACON HILL, 66 Mt. Vernon st., 2d floor—2 large, sunny rooms; home cooking; summer rates; tourists accommodated.

BERKELEY ST., 249, near Copley Sq. Fur. room with all conveniences; with or without board. MRS. J. A. ROBINSON.

BOYLSTON ST., 1069, Suite 3, corner—For rent, one to three rooms in first-class apartment; professional man preferred; reasonable rent.

BROOKLINE, 62 Cypress st.—Furnished room; convenient to cars; splendid board; next house; tourists accom.; tel. 5553M Bkline.

COPLEY SQUARE Large, airy, newly furnished room, with good board, at MRS. C. C. SHERMAN'S, 17 Hingham st.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—Three delightfully cool rooms on corner; private bath, h. & c. water; telephone; elevator; newly furnished; splendid board; meals in same house if desired; in Back Bay. Address T. 562, Monitor Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS. Two rooms, fully furnished, one furnished. 7 Carolina ave., J. JENKS, Jamaica Plain.

GAINSBORO ST., 86, Suite 4—Furnished small front room; modern conveniences; table board can be had across the street.

GAINSBORO ST., ST. SUITE 2. To let for summer, furnished; all conveniences. Tel.







# Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

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## BOSTON AND N E

HELP WANTED FEMALE

**SECOND MAID** wanted in Winchester, no experience required. Apply HARVARD SQ. EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 31 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Dr. 488-2.

**SECOND MAID** wanted in Winchester, exp. in family, \$5.50 week (cook and man up), beach in summer; chamber work, laundry, heavy cleaning, reliable, good reference. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 31 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass. 22

**SECOND MAID** wanted, Protestant preferred, experienced, brooking, steady or temporary. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 539 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Dr. 488-2.

**SHIRT WAIST FITTER** wanted, experience; exceptional opportunity for right apt. Apply MARSHALL, 512 Berkeley St., Boston, Tel. Dr. 488-2.

**SITCHEES** wanted, sewing on silk underwear; 90c. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 18

**SITCHEES** wanted, experienced on neckwear; \$6-85. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 18

**STENOGRAPHER** wanted; capable young woman; experience with stocks and bonds. Apply MISS HAWLEY, 207 INS. room 523, 120 Boylston street, Boston. 19

**STOCKGIRLS** wanted; we need tall, nature stockgirls for our garment department. We will give you a good promotion; must be at least 16 and grammar school graduate. Apply at 9th floor of the NEW YORK CENTRAL STATION, Washington St., Boston. 19

**SWEDISH COOK** wanted for family of four persons. Apply to Mrs. RAKER, 32 Brattle st., Cambridge, Mass. 18

**TABLE GIRL** wanted in boarding house; Cambridge; room out; wages \$3, h. L. RAKER, Brattle st., Cambridge, Mass. 17

**TAILORESS** wanted, Roslindale; \$6. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 18

**TAILORESS** wanted, \$8. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 18

**TEACHER** wanted, normal or college graduate; 9th grade departmental work. EASTERN TEACHERS AGENCY, 6 Beacon St., Boston. 19

**TRIMMER** wanted at once in small millinery store on Cape Cod; one who would fill-round helper; references exchanged. Apply to Miss Hawley, 207 INS. room 523, 120 Boylston street, Boston. 19

**VAMPIERS—THOMAS G. PLANT**, Co. night vampers, and girls to learn different ways of the trade in the stitching room, apply at factory, Allston Center and Hickford Sts., Jamaica Plain, Mass. 17

**VEST AND PANT MAKERS** wanted, experienced, good pay. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 18

**WAIST FINISHERS** wanted, Boston; \$5. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 18

**WAIST FINISHER AND SEAMSTRESS**, wanted, at once. Apply H. C. WESTON, 50 Pitman st., Providence, R. I. 23

**WAIST AND SKIRT MAKER—I. P. OLLINS**, wanted, experienced, neat, honest and skilful maker; also skirt wanted makers. Apply to MISS HAWLEY, 207 INS. room 523, 120 Boylston street, Boston. 19

**WATNESS** wanted, South End boarding house; \$5 week, board and room, FATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 15

**WATNESS** wanted, Beacon hill boarding house; \$5 week, board and room, FATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 15

**WATNESS** wanted, noon work; \$3. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 15

**WATNESS** wanted, Cambridge; 8-hour day; \$8. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 15

**WATNESS** wanted, West End; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 15

**WATNESS** wanted, East Boston hotel; 8 months' room and board. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 15

**WATNESS** wanted, Back Bay hotel Sun-Sat.; \$20. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 15

**WATNESS** wanted, Back Bay hotel; \$15 month, room and board. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 15

**WATNESS** wanted for Duxbury, FATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 15

**WATNESS** wanted, Boston, Dorchester area; \$8. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 15

**WOMAN** wanted with child for general housework and cooking; 30c. per hour. Family, H. L. RAKER, 32 Brattle st., Cambridge, Mass. 17

**WOMEN** to do pressing on all kinds of garments. Apply to LEVY, 207 INS. room 523, 120 Boylston street, Boston. 19

**WOMEN** wanted to press and iron wetters, W. P. Humphrey, \$3-\$10. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 15

**WORKING HOUSEKEEPER** wanted in home; \$20 weekly. References, W. P. Humphrey, 110 High st., Everett, Mass. 17

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**WORKING HOUSEKEEPER** wanted in home; \$20 weekly. References, W. P. Humphrey, 110 High st., Everett, Mass. 17

**YOUNG GIRL** for general housework in adult family. Call on MRS. GEO. E. ROBERTSON, 207 INS. room 523, 120 Boylston street, Boston. 19

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE**

**ACCOUNTANTS ASSISTANT**, bookkeeping, 20 years' exp. in all branches, single; references; \$15 weekly. Mention No. 4847. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 15

**APPRENTICE** (pattern maker), is an experienced boot carpenter; 19 years; lives in New York City. Mention No. 5067. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 15

**ARMENIAN BOY** (18), speaks English, anxious to educate himself, would like situation. H. G. MARCIARIAN, 31 Kennerly Dorchester, Mass. 17

**ASSISTANT—Foghorn** wanted by married couple, good education, country residence, all branches; American. MR. YNES, 110 High st., Everett, Mass. 17

**ASSISTANT** wanted, electrical engineering, drafting and machine design of automatic machinery, specialized in prime movers, lives in New York City. Mention No. 4783. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. d. 2090. 17

**ATTENDANT**, experienced, reference; cash music and musical instruments, desirable as a teacher. Address: ATTENDANT, 90 Charles st., Springfield, Mass. 17

**ATTENDANT—Six years'** exp., desires position, city or country. HENRY S. X, 6 Church st., Boston. 18

**ATTENDANT** desires position; private or public; also also also also also also ALLEN KENZIE, care Major Tucker, 85 Brookline, Boston. 19

**ATTENDANT**, faithful and reliable, dependable with police records. Address: THOMAS COOPER, 123 Humphrey Swampscott, Mass. Tel. Lynn 736-2.

**AUDITOR AND COST ACCOUNTANT**; understands manufacturing systems; has extensive knowledge of tax legislation; married; \$18-20 weekly; long experience in taking charge of stores, factories, etc.; has done considerable automobile factories; has installed detailed record systems and done administrative work. Apply to Mr. Allen. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. d. 2090. 17







# World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

## BROADER AND MORE ACTIVE MARKET IS WITNESSED TODAY

Nearly Every Stock Traded in Makes Early Gain—Advance Helped Along by Covering of Shorts.

## LOCAL STOCKS UP

A broader and more active market was experienced in both New York and Boston during the early sales today. Prices in New York showed a tendency at the start to move upward and the entire list advanced.

Sentiment was decidedly bullish and a general feeling of optimism prevailed. However, the advance was largely helped along by the covering of shorts. For many months past the sentiment was pessimistic and traders who must be in the market on one side or the other sold stocks short. Important groups of financiers are said to have been on the short side. As the market advanced the shorts were compelled to cover and at times a buoyant tone was thus produced. Steel led the market upward during the early sales.

Considerable strength was displayed by the Erie, Westinghouse Electric, International Paper and other specialties.

Local stocks showed more activity than they have done for months. The advance was general.

There were some recessions on profit taking during the session, but these were followed by further advances. The forenoon session was one of almost continued buoyancy.

Steel opened off 1/2 at 78 1/2 and then steadily advanced and at midday was selling around 80. Reading opened unchanged at 158 1/2 and advanced more than a point before midday. Union Pacific was up 1/2 at the opening at 181 1/2 and advanced about a point further before midday.

Westinghouse Electric opened up 1/2 at 122 1/2 and sold above 75. Nashville & Chattanooga was up 4 points at the opening at 152. Steel Foundries opened up 1/2 at 43 and advanced 1 1/2 further before midday. General Electric opened off 1/2 at 159 1/2 and advanced more than a point. Lehigh Valley opened unchanged at 176 1/2 and went to 179.

Considerable strength was displayed by St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred, Atchison, American Beet Sugar, the Erie, Delaware & Hudson, and in fact the entire list.

On the local exchange Shoe Machinery opened unchanged at 52 1/2 and rose to 54 before midday. North Butte opened up 1/2 at 28 1/2 and rose about a point further. American Telephone, Lake Copper, Granby, Superior, East Butte, Arizona Commercial, Calumet & Arizona and other issues advanced good fractions. Tamarack opened up a point at 36 and rose 2 points further.

Some of the local coppers made good gains during the afternoon. Osceola opened at 100 1/2 and went to 103 before 2 o'clock. The last previous sale was at 96. Calumet & Hecla advanced to 470, a gain of 9 points over the opening. Further gains were made by Telephone, Butte Coalition and Lake Copper.

The New York market continued to gain and at the beginning of the last hour prices were higher than at any previous time during the day.

LONDON.—The features of the securities market include a condition of buoyancy in copper and strength in Mexican railway shares and in Americans. The last mentioned section, after a reaction, has resumed the upward movement of prices.

There has been covering of home rails on the latest aspect of the labor situation. Sentiment for the most part is cheerful, aside from liquidation in rubbers and a heavy tone in consols. These issues have been unfavorably affected by the small sinking fund allowances. De Beers have shaded 1 1/2 to 181 1/2. Rio Tinto is up 1/2 to 67 1/2.

## LONDON METAL CLOSING.

LONDON.—Copper close: Spot £54 1/2, 3d; futures £54 1/2, 3d. Market dull. Sales, spot 200 tons; futures 1050 tons. Spot off 2d, 6d; futures off 1s, 3d. Pig tin ended dull; spot £197 10s, unchanged; futures £189 5s, off 2 1/2s. Spanish pig lead steady and unchanged, £13 1s, 3d. Cleveland warrants 46s. Spelter steady, £24 7s, 6d.

## THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight and Thursday; light variable winds.

WASHINGTON.—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Probably fair tonight and Thursday.

## TEMPERATURE TODAY.

At 8 a. m. 64; 12 noon 71; 5 p. m. 71. Average temperature yesterday, 66.1-72.

## IN OTHER CITIES.

Montreal 64; St. Louis 66; Chicago 68; New York 70; Boston 71; Philadelphia 72; Baltimore 73; Washington 74; Jacksonville 75; New Orleans 76; San Francisco 77; Portland, Ore. 78.

## ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW.

Sun rises 4:20; High water 2:30 a. m., 3:05 p. m.; Length of day 14:41.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK.—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Allis-Chalmers	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	29 3/4
Amalgamated	64 1/2	65	64 1/2	64 3/4
Am Ag Chemical	59 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/4
Am Beet Sugar	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/4
Am Beet Sugar pf.	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 3/4
Am Can	12 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 3/4
Am Can pf.	86 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	86 3/4
Am Car Foundry	54	55 1/2	54	54 3/4
Am Car Foundry pf.	112	113 1/2	112	112 3/4
Am Cotton Oil	53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 3/4
Am Express	239 1/2	240	239 1/2	240 1/4
Am H & L	4	4 1/2	4	4 1/4
Am H & L pf.	23	23 1/2	23	23 1/4
Am Inland	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 3/4
Am Lined Oil	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 3/4
Am Lined Oil pf.	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 3/4
Am Loco	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 3/4
Am Loco pf.	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 3/4
Am Smelting	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
Am Smelting pf.	88 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 3/4
Am Steel Foundry	43	44 1/2	43	43 3/4
Am Sugar	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	118 3/4
Am T & T	148 1/2	149 1/2	148 1/2	148 3/4
Am Writing Pp.	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 3/4
Anaconda	38	39 1/2	38	38 3/4
Associated Oil	53	54 1/2	53	53 3/4
Atchison	112 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	112 3/4
Atchison pf.	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 3/4
At Coast Line	126 1/2	127 1/2	126 1/2	126 3/4
Balt & Ohio	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 3/4
Beth Steel	33	34 1/2	33	33 3/4
Beth Steel pf.	62	63 1/2	62	62 3/4
Brooklyn Trans.	80 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	80 3/4
Brooklyn Union	143 1/2	144 1/2	143 1/2	143 3/4
Butterick	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 3/4
Canadian Pacific	235 1/2	236 1/2	235 1/2	235 3/4
Central Leather	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 3/4
Central Leather pf.	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 3/4
Chicago & Alton	31	32 1/2	31	31 3/4
Cent of N. J.	278	279 1/2	278	278 3/4
Ches & Ohio	81 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 3/4
Chi & West	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 3/4
Chi & West pf.	44	45 1/2	44	44 3/4
Chino	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 3/4
Col Fuel	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 3/4
Col Southern	55	56 1/2	55	55 3/4
Con Gas	145	146 1/2	145	145 3/4
Con Products	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 3/4
Crescent	81 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 3/4
Crescent pf.	72	73 1/2	72	72 3/4
Del & Hudson	172	173 1/2	172	172 3/4
Denver	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 3/4
Denver pf.	65 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	65 3/4
Erie	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 3/4
Erie 1st pf.	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 3/4
Erie 2d pf.	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 3/4
Gen M & S Co.	64	65 1/2	64	64 3/4
Gen M & S Co pf.	154 1/2	155 1/2	154 1/2	154 3/4
Goldfield	5 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 3/4
Goldfield pf.	128 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2	128 3/4
Grain Elevator	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	62 3/4
Harvester	128 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2	128 3/4
Harvester pf.	126 1/2	127 1/2	126 1/2	126 3/4
Illinois Central	137 1/2	138 1/2	137 1/2	137 3/4
Inter-Met	19	20 1/2	19	19 3/4
Inter-Met pf.	52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 3/4
Int Marine	5	5 1/2	5	5 1/4
Int Marine pf.	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 3/4
Int Paper	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 3/4
Int Paper pf.	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 3/4
Int Pump	40	41 1/2	40	40 3/4
Iowa Central	16 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 3/4
Iowa Central pf.	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 3/4
Kan City	35 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 3/4
Kan City 2d	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 3/4
Kan & Tex	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 3/4
Kan & Tex pf.	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	67 3/4
Laclede Gas	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 3/4
Lehigh Valley	176 1/2	177 1/2	176 1/2	176 3/4
L & N	148 1/2	149 1/2	148 1/2	148 3/4
Madison	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 3/4
Manhattan	136 1/2	137 1/2	136 1/2	136 3/4
Miami	19 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 3/4
M & St. L.	30	31 1/2	30	30 3/4
M & St. L. pf.	45	46 1/2	45	45 3/4
Mt P & S	138 1/2	139 1/2	138 1/2	138 3/4
Mt P & S pf.	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 3/4
Nash & Chatham	152 1/2	153 1/2	152 1/2	152 3/4
Nash & Chatham pf.	139 1/2	140 1/2	139 1/2	139 3/4
Nat. Enameling	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 3/4
Nat Lead	54	55 1/2	54	54 3/4
Nevada Cons. Cop.	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 3/4
N R of Mex D. pr.	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 3/4
N Y Air Brake	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	73 3/4
N Y Central	108 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	108 3/4
Norfolk & Western	107 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	107 3/4
North American	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 3/4
Northern Pacific	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	127 3/4
Northwestern	147 1/2	148 1/2	147 1/2	147 3/4
Omaha	139 1/2	140 1/2	139 1/2	139 3/4
Ontario & Western	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 3/4
Pacific Mail	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 3/4
Pacific T & T	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 3/4
Pennsylvania	121 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	121 3/4
Pope & Co.	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 3/4
Philadelphia Co.	112 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	112 3/4
Pittsburgh Coal	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 3/4
Pittsburgh Coal pf.	80 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	80 3/4
Pitts C & S	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 3/4
Pressed Steel Car	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 3/4
Pullman	161 1/2	162 1/2	161 1/2	161 3/4
Pullman pf.	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 3/4
Reading	158 1/2	159 1/2	158 1/2	158 3/4
Reading pf.	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 3/4
Republic Steel	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 3/4
Republic Steel pf.	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 3/4
Rio Island	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 3/4
Rio Island pf.	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	62 3/4
Ry Steel Spring	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 3/4
Ry Steel Spring pf.	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 3/4
Sears Roebuck	141 1/2	142 1/2	141 1/2	141 3/4
Southern Pacific	117 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	117 3/4
Southern Railway	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 3/4
Southern Ry pf.	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	67 3/4
St Paul	122 1/2	123 1/2	122 1/2	122 3/4
St Paul pf.	152 1/2	153 1/2	152 1/2	152 3/4
St L & S F 1st pf.	63 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	63 3/4
St L & S F 2d pf.	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 3/4
St L Southwest pf.	66 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	66 3/4
Tennessee Copper	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 3/4
Texas Pacific	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 3/4
Third Avenue	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 3/4
Toledo St L & W	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 3/4
Twin City R & W	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 3/4
Twins 2d pf.	110 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	110 3/4
United Ry Goods	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 3/4
Un Dry Goods	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 3/4
Union Pacific	161 1/2	162 1/2	161 1/2	161 3/4
Union Pacific pf.	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 3/4
United Ry Inv Co	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 3/4
Un Ry Inv pf.	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	72 3/4
Un Ry Inv pf.	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 3/4
U S Cast Iron Pipe	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 3/4
U S Cast I P pf.	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 3/4
U S Realty & C. L.	76 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	76 3/4
U S Rubber	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 3/4
U S Rubber pf.	113 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	113 3/4
U S Rubber 2d pf.	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
U S Steel	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
U S Steel pf.	119 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2	119 3/4
U S Steel Chem.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 3/4
Wabash	16 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 3/4
Wabash pf.	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 3/4
Wells Fargo Exp.	168	169	168	168 3/4
Westinghouse	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	72 3/4
Westinghouse pf.	117 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	117 3/4

## MUCH INTEREST BEING AWAKENED IN BOND MARKET

Many Specialties Now on Higher Price Level and Transactions in New York Have Been Quite Large.

## IS BROADENING OUT

One of the features of the current bond market is the fact that it is giving many dealers an opportunity to close out various sized blocks of bonds which several months ago they purchased at higher prices. These bonds were purchased before the dullness and apathy in the bond market caused prices to slide off, and the houses in question have been compelled to place them temporarily among their investments unless losses were to be taken. Now that the situation is improving, some of these issues temporarily out of the market are coming back to their proper level and new interest is being created in them.

While the advance in bond prices in the past month, or since the reviving market for standard railroad issues of the higher class began to make itself manifest, has not been marked, there has been a general hardening of the list. Many specialties have scored notable advances. Prominent among these has been St. Louis Southwestern consolidated 4s. Late last week price of this issue touched 81 1/2, which represents an advance of 6 1/2 points as compared with recent quotations. A few weeks ago these bonds sold at 75 1/2, at which price the income yield was about 6 per cent.

Attention is being turned to the high-grade bonds which just fall short of being savings bank investments on account of the fact that the roads on which they are based do not pay the stipulated amount of dividends on the entire stock capitalization. Among such bonds Colorado & Southern refunding 4 1/2s and Kansas City Southern 5s, the former selling at 98 1/2 to yield 4.82 per cent, and the latter selling to yield 4.95 per cent, may be quoted as notable instances.

Transactions on New York stock exchange, as well as reports of over-the-counter business, indicate a gradual broadening of trading in the seasoned issues. Nearly a quarter of the business on the exchange last week was composed of New York city new 4 1/2s receipts. Transactions for the six days' trading in all issues on the New York stock exchange totaled \$20,000,000, of which New York city 4 1/2s constituted nearly \$



# Latest Market Reports Produce Quotations Shipping

## SHIPPING NEWS

Gaily decorated with flags and bunting, the Norwegian vessels which are in port today are celebrating the founding of the new constitution, for today is "Fourth of July" in Norway. The steamer *Ottawa* and the bark *Valborg* and *Sigurd* are the only vessels now in port flying the Norwegian flag, and they are bright with color.

One day ahead of her expected arrival, the *Leyland* from London, under command of Captain McDonald, arrived in port late this afternoon from London. She brought a large general freight, which will be discharged at East Boston, where the vessel berthed.

A dozen fishing craft reached T wharf today and discharged their fares as follows: *Str. Ripple* 40,000 pounds, *Arbitra* 16,500, *Yankee* 23,500, *Matthew S. Greer* 113,000, *Annie Perry* 17,500, *Emily* 20,000, *Eleanor DeCosta* 18,400, *Marv E. Cooney* 98,000, *Harriet* 63,000, *Rose Cabral* 19,700, *Olivia Sears* 2200 and *Morning Star* 1900.

Steak cod and haddock sold to T wharf dealers today for a higher price than that of Tuesday, but the other fish was cheaper. Price, per hundred weight: *Steak cod* \$3.50@3.60, *market* cod \$3.30@3.40, *haddock* \$4.75@5.00, *pollock* \$2.50, *large hake* \$2.50, *medium hake* \$2, and *clark* \$2.75.

About 11,600 fresh mackerel reached New York today and sold for 27 cents apiece. The fish sold here for a few cents higher.

Two of the fishing craft at T wharf today had halibut besides their other catches. The *Matthew S. Greer* brought in 1000 pounds and the *Annie Perry* 200.

Reports from New Bedford show that the *Anna* arrived there today with 25 fresh mackerel and the *Beatrice* 100. Reports that dogfish are off that place also came in today.

Wireless reports from the *White Star* liner *Zealand*, state that she was 225 miles east of Boston Light at 8 a. m. today. She will reach her dock at Charlestown early tomorrow morning with her 40 saloon, 164 second cabin and 466 stowage passengers from Liverpool and Queenstown.

Capt. J. B. Kerk, recently in command of the *White Star* liner *Cretic*, is now master of the company's steamer *Zealand*, which is on the way to this port from Liverpool. He succeeds Captain Wilde who made one trip as captain of the *Zealand*. Captain Wilde goes in the Montreal service, it is said.

Sailors are reported scarce and diffi-

culty has been experienced in signing men for long ocean voyages. The British ship *Pass of Balmaha* has been anchored in the harbor several days waiting to complete her crew list before sailing for Buenos Aires.

About 340,000 bushels of wheat which reached here from the west for export Tuesday is stored away in the Hoosac elevator today.

In tow of the tug *Edgar F. Luckenbach*, the tug *M. E. Luckenbach* is today on her way to New York to be repaired. She left here Sunday with the barge *Nashua* for New York and was compelled to return because of striking the bottom and bending the skeg so that she could not use her rudder. The barge is also in tow of the *Edgar F. Luckenbach*.

### PORT OF BOSTON.

#### Arrived.

*Str. Corozal*, Lewis, Guianica, P. R. sugar.  
*Str. Quantic*, Briggs, Phila, mdse and passengers.  
*Str. Ransom B. Fuller*, Linscott, Portland, Me.  
*Str. City of Bangor*, Colby, Bath, Me.  
*Str. Belfast*, Curtis, Bangor, Me.  
*Str. Cape Ann*, Godfrey, Gloucester, Mass.  
*Tug Mars*, Calhoun, Portland, Me.  
*Str. Satsuma* (Br.), Armstrong, Yokohama, Higo and Shanghai via Suez, mdse.  
*Str. Gloucester*, McDorman, Bait, Newport News and Norfolk, mdse and passengers.

#### Sailed.

*Schs. Singleton*, Palmer, Hampton Roads; *Nathaniel T. Palmer*, do; *Chas. Mann*, tow by *Trilby*; *F. C. Hersey*, Lynn, to return with the bgs *Chas. F. Pritchard* and *Barry* for Philadelphia; *Strs. Governor Cobb*, *St. John*, N. B. via Portland and Eastport; *Ontario*, Balt via Newport News; *James S. Whitney*, New York.

### NEW YORK ARRIVALS.

*NEW YORK*—*Strs. Pola*, *Huelva*, *Cherif Range*, *Matanzas*; *Saratoga*, *Havana*; *El Alba*, *Galveston*; *Barbarossa*, *Bremen*; *Cubana*, *Cardenas*; *Oceanic*, *Southampton*.

### MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

*SAVANNAH*, May 15—*Sld*, *str. Na-coche*, *Boston*.  
*LOUISBURG*, C. B. May 15—*Sld*, *str. Othello*, *Boston*.  
*DIAMOND SHOAL*, N. C. May 15—*Posl* lightship, *sch. Frank B. Witherbe*, *Boston* for southern port.  
*CALCUTTA*, May 10—*Sld*, *str. Birkenfeld*, *Boston* and New York.  
*MATANZAS*, May 11—*Sld*, *str. L. Russ*, *Boston*.

## ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

### Transatlantic Sailings.

#### EASTBOUND.

*President Lincoln*, for Hamburg, May 17  
*Adriatic*, for Southampton, May 17  
*Arctic*, for Medford, ports, May 17  
*Calcutta*, for Liverpool, May 17  
*Prins Fredrik Wilhelms*, for Bremen, May 18  
*Saxonia*, for Medford, ports, May 18  
*Italia*, for Naples, May 18  
*La Touraine*, for Bremen, May 18  
*America*, for Mediterranean ports, May 18  
*Principe di Piemonte*, for Mediterranean ports, May 18  
*Friedrich der Grosse*, for Medford, ports, May 18  
*St. Louis*, for Southampton, May 18  
*Minneapolis*, for London, May 18  
*Colombia*, for Glasgow, May 18  
*Lapland*, for Antwerp, May 18  
*Arctic*, for Liverpool, May 18  
*Carnegie*, for Liverpool, May 18  
*Venezia*, for Mediterranean ports, May 18  
*Hamburg*, for Mediterranean ports, May 18  
*Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*, for Bremen, May 18  
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## NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

TROOPS OF EMPIRE  
WITH BLUEJACKETS  
WILL BE SPECTACLE

Soldiers Are Concentrating  
in London to Join in Great  
Festival of Coronation—  
Overseas Men Are Coming.

GERMAN HEIR  
WILL BE ENVOY

Extremely Effective Light  
Scheme, With Bold Plans  
for Decorations, Will Be  
Added to by Summer Green.

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON—Lord Kitchener, who has been given the command of the troops which are to be present in London for the coronation, has for the time being taken up his quarters in the Horse Guards and pays frequent visits to the war office and the London district offices.

General Cordering, who is Lord Kitchener's chief of staff and commands the troops of the London district, has submitted his arrangements for the disposal of these troops to Lord Kitchener.

Troops Arriving  
Every day the number of troops in London increases, but the greater number will eventually go under canvas in the parks. In this way 10,000 territorials will be accommodated in Regents park, while a large contingent of special reserve men, and about 40,000 regular troops, of all arms with their supply trains, will have to be provided for.

The Duke of York's school is to house the contingents from the overseas dominions as well as those from India. This force will number, however, not more than 1200 officers and men.

On Friday, June 23, the day after the coronation, 60,000 troops will be required to line the route alone, the length of which will make it possible for thousands of people to see their majesties in perfect comfort. Large contingents of sailors will also be drafted into London.

This great gathering of both arms of the service will form quite a conspicuous feature of the coronation procession.

## Germany Will Honor

The crown prince and the crown princess will represent Germany on the occasion of the coronation. There will also be deputations in attendance from the regiments in which King George and Queen Mary are respectively colonels-in-chief, a detachment of the German navy also being present.

Among other items of news in connection with the coronation it is said that the Turkish cruiser Hamidieh, under Commander Rouf, will be present at the naval review at Spithead on June 24.

The lord-lieutenant of Ireland is forming an Irish reception committee for the entertainment of the members of the Dominion Parliaments who will arrive in Ireland on July 3, having been present in this country for the coronation.

## Decorations Planned

Schemes for the decoration of London are being rapidly pressed forward. Piccadilly has received perhaps more attention in this direction than any other part of London. A great part of it being visible from the length and breadth of the Green park makes it necessary to treat this thoroughfare on the boldest possible lines, without any confusing detail.

A scheme of lighting has also been decided upon which will be extremely effective from a distance. In June the trees in the Green park will be in their fullest summer foliage and the effect of the illuminations behind these should be very fine.

CANADA FARMERS  
LIKE AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor.)

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Australians are deeply interested in the question of irrigation, for water must be artificially provided except during such good years as the present one, in order to insure having good crops.

Elwood Mead, the Canadian expert, in inducing 200 farmers to come to Australia and start irrigation farms, rendered a great service to the country. The settlers have lost no time in choosing their blocks and setting to work, and they have expressed their satisfaction with the venture.

## STATE IS FARMING IN SUDAN.

(Special to the Monitor.)

KHARTOUM—In order to prove that the Gezira plain, which lies between the Blue and White Niles to the south of Khartoum, is a tract of the greatest fertility and most suitable for the production of cotton and wheat, the Sudan government is carrying on experiments in the cultivation of cotton, wheat and sesame. For this purpose it has taken over about 3000 feddans from the natives on rent and is preparing the area for cultivation.

## OMAR MOSQUE INCIDENT NOT YET SETTLED



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor.)  
SHEIKH OF THE MOSQUE EL OMAR.

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON—The reports of the excavations in Jerusalem which have come through from that city are of the most sensational description, and like all sensational reports are probably extremely wide of the mark.

Some time ago an expedition was equipped to visit the Holy City in order to endeavor to find certain manuscripts, and if possible, the treasure room of Hezekiah. This expedition has completed its diggings for the time being. The works for the moment have been closed down and the explorers are on their way to this country.

That they have found wonderful treasures and removed these in the highest degree improbable. Even had they done so the existence of them would have to be kept secret, as the production of them would only cause them to be restored. At the same time in a city like Jerusalem many things are possible. Jerusalem is undermined with watercourses, of which the best known is the famous passage cut in the rock by Hezekiah. Unlike most other cities the wells of Jerusalem were within its walls, and far from the city ever being subject to lack of water during a siege artificial means had to be taken to carry the water out of the city.

These water channels traverse the city in every direction, and a careful exploration of them might lead to extraordinary discoveries. It is, indeed, not impossible that a way might be found from one of these watercourses into the Mosque of Omar itself. A very similar state of things existed in old Paris, where the immense system of sewers extended under the whole city, while communication could be obtained with them from numerous buildings. It was in this way that Cartouche escaped from the Tower of Montorgueil, only to be recaptured before he could get rid of his fetters owing to the barking of a dog in a house into which he had ascended from the passages beneath.

ROUBAIX EXHIBITION  
IS SEEN AS EVIDENCE  
OF CITIZEN EFFORT

(Special to the Monitor.)

PARIS—The opening of the international exhibition at Roubaix was attended with an unusual amount of interest in the north of France and in all those countries which have commercial relations with the industries flourishing in and around Roubaix.

M. Masse, the minister of commerce, attended the opening ceremony and stated that the government was very glad to be associated with the remarkable exhibition organized by the city of Roubaix, which he said was evidence of the unceasing efforts of the citizens to reach a high ideal of well-being and progress in their commercial life.

The minister visited the various sections of the exhibition and paid considerable attention to the exhibits of Belgium, Holland, Argentine and Australia, all of which countries have special trade relations with the large manufactures of the north of France.

After the opening ceremony he was entertained at a banquet at which interesting speeches were delivered by M. Legrand and M. Francois Roussel, presidents of the Chambers of Commerce of Paris and Roubaix, respectively, and by the parliamentary representatives of the district.

## NEW CAPITAL BEING BUILT.

(Special to the Monitor.)

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Work is being carried on actively at Canberra, in connection with the site of the federal capital. Among the buildings it is proposed to erect are a national theater, an official residence for the prime minister, a university and a stadium.

Commission Sent by Turkey  
Will Investigate Report  
That English Explorers  
Used One of Old Channels.

STORY OF MOSQUE  
TOLD FOR MONITOR

Lovely Blue, Green and White  
Tiles Produce Exquisite  
Color Effect and Inside  
Is Called Rich and Dark.

nivance of the sheikh of the mosque; and rumor, which is not particular anywhere, least of all in the east, has done its best to advance this as a possibility. In these circumstances an account of a visit to the mosque, and of the sheikh, with pictures taken on the spot, little more than a week or two ago, by a correspondent of the Monitor in Jerusalem, will be of the greatest interest.

JERUSALEM—We were to visit the great mosque first of all, the mosque which now occupies the site of the temple, that temple of which it was said that "there shall not be left one stone upon another."

We drove down into the city through the picturesque Damascus gate with its quaint castellated walls and top and its low twisted entrance, down the ill-paved narrow street, passing under queer arches and clattering through dark tunnels till we arrived at the northern entrance to the mosque. It was a showery April morning, and as we stepped through the gateway the vast outer courtyard was shining and gleaming with the wet pavement.

We were being conducted by a personal friend of the sheikh of the mosque, who as we arrived himself came forward and shook hands cordially with us. With a flowing gray beard and in a many-colored robe he was a splendid looking old patriarch.

Accompanied by two of his sons, he conducted us up the steps to the exquisite Mosque of the Rock, the greater part of which is clothed with the most lovely blue, green and white tiles it is possible to imagine. Never had I seen such a marvelous effect of color.

At the door of the mosque we had some very dilapidated slippers tied on over our shoes and we then entered, the old sheikh leading us by the arm and explaining things to us in broken French.

The inside is very beautiful, very dark and rich in color. In the center, surrounded by a high balustrade, is the great rock upon which tradition says that Abraham prepared to offer Isaac. Whether this be so or no it is a very impressive sight, the huge bare rock in its rugged simplicity surrounded by so much gorgeous detail. The rich effect of the mosaics is enhanced by the colored windows which let in the light only here and there.

We were conducted round the mosque and shown all the various objects of interest, such as hairs from the beard of Mahomet, his footprint on a stone, a very large depression in the rock made by the prophet's head, which must have been a marvelously hard one! Another



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor.)  
MOSQUE OF EL OMAR.

interesting thing was the convenient way in which various prophets, Abraham, David, Solomon, and Elijah, all seemed to have had a special niche in which to say their prayers. Of course we received all this information with becoming gravity.

At the door of the mosque our slippers were removed and we were invited to follow the sheikh across the courtyard to a small building which consisted of one room fitted with divans, and hung round with various texts from the Koran. This was the sheikh's private room, and here we sat and talked to him through our friend, while his son opened a small cupboard door and proceeded to make coffee. We refused the proffered cigarettes, as we do not smoke, which fortunately did not seem to annoy our host at all.

The sheikh is a fine looking old man with a gray beard, and a wide smile and a roguish twinkle in his eyes. On his head he wore the green turban denoting his descent from the prophet and also, I suppose, his high rank as priest of the mosque—indeed, he stands third in the list of Muhammadan grandees. He told us that his family had been the custodians of the mosque for 600 years.

He was full of conversation and amiability, presenting us with a bouquet of violets and also a few pieces of mosaic which has fallen down from the walls of the mosque. Among other things he told us that there were many more sick people now than there were doctors; formerly you gave a sick person some herbs, or a decoction of violets, and he recovered, whereas now the doctors gave him all kinds of medicine and he did not recover.

After this we were invited to see the mosque of el-Aksa and the so-called stables of Solomon. First, however, the sheikh was quite anxious to have his photograph taken, and placed himself in a suitable position from which I judged he had been taken pretty frequently. I was also permitted to take as many photographs of the mosque as I pleased.

We visited the other mosque, which

contains some beautiful inlaid woodwork and some very fine carpets. Though simpler than the Mosque of the Rock, it is very beautiful, in spite of the ceiling, which was of mosaic, having fallen in and been replaced by a wooden one. Solomon's stables are underneath one of the courts and are of immense size and are all vaulted.

LONDON—A special commission has been appointed to investigate the action of the exploration expedition under Captain Parker, which has been recently digging in the region of the Mosque of Omar.

The appointment of this commission has been rendered necessary by the extraordinary statements that Captain Parker has found and removed Solomon's Pegalia and sword and other treasures from the mosque and its neighborhood.

Something like a riot existed in the streets of Jerusalem when the report first got about, but this has calmed down, as usual, as rapidly as it began. When the investigation is complete it will, it is expected, prove that the explorers have removed nothing which they were not permitted to take under the firman granted to them by the Sultan.

## TITANIC HAS LARGEST ANCHOR.

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON—The largest anchor in the world is said to be the one manufactured by Messrs. Hingley & Sons for the steamship Titanic and despatched recently from London to Belfast. The dimensions of this anchor are understood to be, width 10 feet and length about 16 feet. The weight is over 16 tons and a team of 20 horses was required for the transport of this great mass of metal.

RUSSIAN MEASURES  
COMING FOR FINLAND  
WILL FORCE CHANGE

(Special to the Monitor.)

HELSINGFORS—It will be remembered that the two bills, the one relating to the Finnish military contribution to the Russian exchequer and the other to the civil rights of Russians in Finland, were submitted to the Russian Legislature in June of last year.

Although these bills have been postponed they will undoubtedly be passed; in fact both the bills have already been considered by the respective committees.

The position of many Finnish officials will be somewhat seriously affected when the bill concerning the civil rights of Russians in Finland has been passed, for the officials will either be forced to comply with laws which they consider to have been illegally framed or they will be subject to considerable persecution.

In the meantime those officials in Finland who are not in accordance with the Russian authorities are gradually being dismissed or fined and replaced by others more favorable to the proposed changes.

PECULIAR NAMES  
MADE BY CHANGE

LONDON—When the Huguenots sought refuge in England in the seventeenth century many of them translated their names into English, sometimes slightly altering the sense. For instance, Boileau became Drinkwater; Joliffe, Prettymann; Dular, Waters; Lejeune, Young; Lefevre, Smith or Taber, and Lenoir, Black. Some of the names, however, became entirely corrupted, such as De Preux into Diprose; and d'Orleans into Dorling. Some surnames have fortunately been toned down, or have disappeared altogether. One, said to be the longest on record, is Thepudersstepdodghtre and two more are Attetretetende, and Del Countynghouse. These names may be found on the issue rolls of the public record office.

AUCKLAND SEEKS  
TO BRING IN LABOR

(Special to the Monitor.)

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—There is still more work to be done than men and women to do it, and at a recent meeting of the Auckland Industrial Association the secretary read a letter which had been forwarded to the prime minister on the subject.

There was, it was pointed out, work for 400 women and about 100 men in Auckland but there was no one available to undertake it, and it was hoped that the prime minister would make inquiries while in England as to whether workers were not available for the dominion, and if so whether steps could not be taken for those ready to do the work to be brought into touch with the employers of labor.

TURKISH CAPITAL  
GAILY BEDECKED  
ON SULTAN'S DAY

Constantinople Is Ablaze  
With Color and at Night  
Lines of Light Are Strung  
From Minaret to Minaret.

(Special to the Monitor.)

CONSTANTINOPLE—Turkey has just celebrated the first anniversary of the accession of the Sultan Mehmet V. to the sword and throne of the fathers of the faithful.

The streets were a glory of color with the flags of every nation; the ships in the harbor were gaily bedecked, and at night the city was beautifully illuminated.

The main thoroughfares were a blaze of many colored lamps; texts from the Koran, strung from minaret to minaret, stood out against the sky in lines of light, and all the barracks displayed special ingenuity in illumination, many of them sparkling with the Turkish equivalent of "Long live the Sultan."

The evening streets were thronged with a gay holiday crowd, the younger members thereof taking a special delight in expressing their feelings by throwing colored lights and letting off spirits and crackers.

## PENNY POST SENDS UP MAILS.

(Special to the Monitor.)

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Although but a short time has elapsed since the inauguration of the internal and inter-imperial penny postage, there has been some considerable increase already noticed in the interstate mails. The postmaster-general, the Hon. J. Thomas, has received numerous congratulations from various parts of the empire on the inauguration of the new postal era.

## DUTCH BULB CROP IS GOOD.

(Special to the Monitor.)

AMSTERDAM—It is now evident that the original reports that the bulb crop would be unsatisfactory were unfounded. The bright weather experienced recently has brought on the bulbs in a remarkable manner and, although some of the earlier ones have not turned out very successful, the later ones are exceedingly well conditioned.

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# THE HOME FORUM

## Opera and Reichstag

AMERICANS read with wonder the story of the battle royal in Berlin over the management of the Royal opera. In the Reichstag itself charges were brought against the theater, saying that too much attention was given to foreign music to the neglect of German art and too many American artists were engaged as singers, besides too high prices charged for tickets. Count von Hulsén, intendant of the Royal opera, called together all the singers and connections of the opera and representatives of the press and made formal answer to the charges. His words show very important music is to the life of the German people, and now seriously the city takes this question of policy at the opera, as indeed the fact that it was brought up at the nation's parliament proves. He showed among other things that the proportion of American singers is not too large. There are only five among 35 solo singers. These five are Putnam Griswold, Francis Maclean, Florence Easton, Frances Rose and Emma Lucy Gates.

The count had sent in his resignation in the face of the criticism, but the Kaiser refused to accept it, so he remains and promises to use legal means to prevent false accusation in future. Fancy the President of the United States having a hand in the government of the Metropolitan opera house. Or fancy Congress taking Mr. Savage to task for what he is not doing by American composition. Perhaps this official control of music may come among us, even as state and city authorities handle the libraries and museums of the country.

I would be true, for there are those who trust me.  
I would be pure, for there are those who care.  
I would be strong, for there is much to suffer.  
I would be brave, for there is much to dare.  
—Howard Arnold Walter.

## Story of the Astor Library

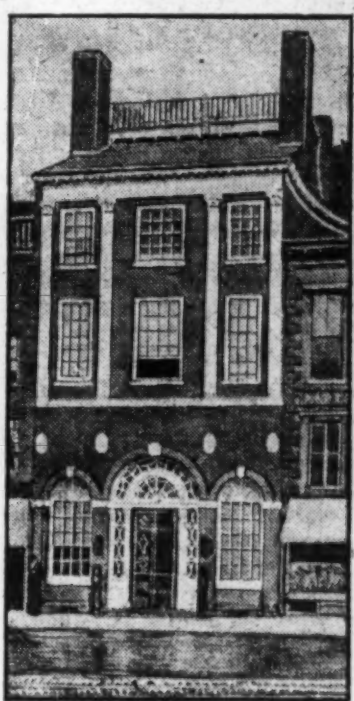
The move to the new building in which the Astor and Lenox libraries are combined by means of the Tilden Foundation is probably the most important step in the long and interesting history of the Astor since it was established in 1854, says the New York Sun. After John Jacob Astor had retired from business he had under contemplation for a long time a plan to use \$400,000 of the money he had made to establish a memorial of some sort for the benefit of the city in which he won his great fortune. He appears at first not to have decided upon a library, but to have been advised to use his money for this purpose by friends who included the following men later named in his will as officers or trustees: Washington Irving, Daniel Lord, Dr. Joseph B. Cogswell, Henry Brevoort, Samuel B. Ruggles and Fitz-Greene Halleck. It is said that Mr. Astor was not at first particularly enthusiastic over the plan of using his money for a library, but later he became so much interested in it that he devoted most of his time to planning for the library. In 1842 Dr. Cogswell was appointed librarian and a short time afterward the site of the first building was bought for \$25,000. Mr. Astor left \$400,000 for the library, \$120,000 for books, \$75,000 for the erection of the building and the balance as an endowment fund. It was found that this will had been made in 1839, and appointed Washington Irving president of the library, Daniel Lord treasurer, Dr. Cogswell librarian and the other friends and advisers named above trustees. His son, William B. Astor, and his grandson, Charles Astor Bristed, were also made trustees by the will. He also bequeathed his own library, and while the building was being erected these books were put at the disposal of the public in temporary quarters at 32 Bond street.

Dr. Cogswell went abroad while the building was being erected between 1850 and 1854 and began the purchase of books to such good effect that when the library was opened to the public with much ceremony on Jan. 9, 1854, it contained more than 80,000 volumes.

## WHERE A POET LIVED AS BOY

FOR most Americans the fame of Portsmouth is the fame of Thomas Bailey Aldrich and his classic of American boyhood, the story of the boy who was not really a bad boy after all, but just a boy. At any rate, the picture of the Portsmouth Athenaeum means not so much the memories of the town as the port of the Granite state, nor yet as the place where President Roosevelt served the Nobel prize for advancing the treaty of Portsmouth when Russian and Japanese envoys met here, but rather it reminds one of a library alcove where one curled up, the world well lost, and in fancy scoured the streets of Portsmouth town the boy that Mr. Aldrich was. Of Mr. Aldrich, however, we may fairly in this connection remind ourselves how he was afterward editor of the Atlantic Monthly, and true poet, and behaved himself seemly for many years for such a host of friends as is the lot of few men to possess. So the pranks of a fun-loving boyhood are by no means the promise of an unsatisfactory future; and those who have to do with boys that may seem at moments unruly enough, boys whose adventurous animus prompts them to many a deed surprising to grown folk who have deep experience forgotten how to laugh, may remember the honors, authority and beloved riper years of Portsmouth's scapegrace and so take heart of hope.

For Mr. Aldrich must have been the Boy. How else did he know so well all



LIBRARY BUILDING OF PORTSMOUTH, N. H., THE ATHENAEUM.

the ins and outs of boyish pranks, and write them down to such verisimilitude. It takes a boy to tell on a boy.

## Courtesy Not Appreciated

A visitor to the jail in a New England city was much impressed by the manners of the few prisoners.

"They seem so gentle and so polite," she said. "I knew there were no hardened criminals here, but I was not prepared for such courteous, even cordial receptions."

"Oh, they're cordial and courteous, all right," said the jailer, "but I'd rather have less manners, myself."

"You would?" and the visitor was evidently shocked.

"I would, ma'am," repeated the jailer, "six months ago one of the politest men I had here escaped one night, and left a note for me, saying, 'I trust you will pardon me for the liberty I take.'"

—Youth's Companion.

## Y. M. C. A. in China

Today a Chicago architect is traveling through eastern Asia making the preliminary sketches for plans and specifications for two score buildings to be erected in as many different places in half a dozen countries, by the concern he represents, says an article in the World.

The buildings to be reared in India, China, Korea, Japan and the Philippines were made possible by a meeting of men interested in the far east, called together at Washington, in October last, and which held an all-day session in the White House on the invitation of President Taft. John R. Mott, the leader of student bodies the world over and foremost in the foreign work of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the world, presided over the 100 men assembled. He stated that these most familiar with the needs of the foreign field for association buildings and trained secretaries had carefully studied the matter and made conservative recommendations. These called for 49 buildings to cost \$1,500,000 and 20 secretaries with an average salary of \$2,000 per year. The buildings should be provided within the next five years and the secretaries within three years. Before the meeting adjourned at night \$1,000,000 had been pledged and since that time a second million dollars has been secured, while the salaries of the secretaries are being rapidly pledged by individuals and local associations in the United States and Canada. The White House program of operations calls for buildings in Turkey, Russia and parts of Latin America, as well as for those in eastern Asia.

## Gentle Words and the "Billy"

Some of the women workers for civic improvement in Chicago have advised a possible step in progress to have the policemen's clubs and revolvers replaced by light canes. One of the city papers remarks that this is the direction which all correction is taking nowadays—that of moral suasion rather than force—and reminds us that this ideal has been measurably attained in some communities.

The London "holby," though unnamed, usually carries his point and the Paris sergeant de ville, though he carries a sword, is rarely known to draw it from its scabbard. While the conditions in this new land, with its heterogeneous population still unsettled, may not allow of the quieter methods of the older civilizations, still the stirring of such questions points to the day when the more brotherly admonition shall be sufficient among us.

The appeal in London and Paris is to the community sense of the people. The need of law and order is recognized there unconsciously perhaps, and the established rule is more respected, more easily enforced.

## Music in Milwaukee

Experiments in giving free municipal concerts in Milwaukee have brought out the fact that the people really prefer good music to trash. After the mayor, following the example of Denver, had instituted the concerts, choosing thoroughly good music for his programs for a period he arranged a request program and invited the public to send in their choice of music. Out of 100 requests only 11 asked for "rag time" selections. This shows that music can make her own way if she only has the chance. Having heard the noblest the people loved it and undoubtedly the public taste will advance as more and more excellent art is put within reach.

To write much, and to write rapidly, are empty boasts. The world desires to know what you have done, and how you did it. —George Henry Lewes.

## Persistence

I am much disposed, the longer I live, to set less value on mere cleverness and to think that the power of endurance, with persistence, is the most valuable of all. —Huxley.

## Facts About Bells

Bells were made and used in China, Japan and India long before they were known in Europe. The early influence of bells upon architecture is obvious, for we undoubtedly owe to them the building of the famous towers of the world. At first these were merely raised above the church roof to admit a central light, but, when bells became common, they were adapted to their use.

In the composition of bells copper and tin play an important part, though other ingredients are frequently used. When the proper proportions of these two metals are combined and reduced by intense heat to liquid form, the mass is poured into a clay mold of the desired shape and size. The small bronze bells found in the palace of Nimrod are said to have contained 90 parts of copper to but 10 of tin. In our time the proportions are about 80 parts of copper to 20 of tin. Hand-bells vary more than those designed for public use, and are often composed of brass, silver, and even gold. Many persons are of the impression that silver is mixed with other metals in the casting of bells in order to mellow the sound, but this is a mistake. Any considerable amount of silver would injure the tone of the bell.

The material of which a bell is made does not wholly determine its tone; much depends upon the shape. Then, too, the proportions between the height, width and thickness must all be taken into account. Generally speaking, large bells are of these relative dimensions: One-fifth of the diameter in thickness and 12 times the thickness in height. Some bells have been made of steel, but these are in no respect equal to those composed of copper and tin. In Switzerland bells have even been cast in glass, giving out extremely beautiful notes, but the brittleness of the material renders them, of course, liable to cracks.

Chimes of bells have been brought to great perfection, especially in the Netherlands. Sometimes these time-playing bells are performed upon by means of a cylinder, on the principle of the barrel organ, though in most cases they are played by hand.

The largest bell in actual use is said to be that at Moscow. It weighs 128 tons. The great bell of Peking, China, is recorded as weighing 53 tons, and that of the Cologne cathedral weighs over 25 tons. —Harpers Weekly.

## New Director in Vienna

The arrival of the new director of the Court Opera in Vienna, Hans Gregor of Berlin, as the chief subject of interest in the theater world. The opera directors, who immediately preceded Herr Gregor have been unsuccessful for various reasons, but the new director brings a reputation of a man with a strong hand, one versed in American ways of doing business. Perhaps the fact that he is not a conductor but a business director will act in his favor. —Musical Leader.

All precious things, discovered late,  
To those that seek them issue forth. —Tennyson.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

### Easy for Him

The Assyriologists were puzzled. They had evolved a complete key to the cuneiform inscriptions and had read all the tablets except one. This one baffled all their efforts.

At this juncture an ordinary looking man appeared and offered to decipher the tablet. Glad of any help, they begged him to try it.

"Why, it's simple enough," said he. "It's an account of a chariot race and reads like this: 'As they came into the home stretch, Sardanacrippus the Scorch began to close up the gap between himself and Ashur-go-like-mad, who was in the lead. In front of the grandstand Sardanacrippus passed his opponent and won the heat by a neck.'"

The wise men turned to the decipherer and said: "You are the ablest man among us. Where did you amass your knowledge of Assyriology?"

"Oh," said the man, "I don't know anything about such things, but I have always made a practise of reading the accounts of the baseball games, so anything like this is simple for me." —Puck.

### How Potash Was Formed

The potash beds of Germany were formed in ancient geologic times long before history began. These minerals were deposited as a consequence of the evaporation of sea water confined in lakes which, like the Dead sea and our own Salt lake, were without outlet. They were connected, however, with the ocean by dry channels through which the sea water was occasionally forced by great storms and tides, and fresh supplies were thus forced into the lakes, and, as the climate was tropical during the formative period, the surface evaporation was

## Manila Days

Glimpses of Manila in Travel show life in our island protectorate to be very interesting. At the smaller shops you can buy almost anything from shoes to hairpins—their assortment, however, is that of a country store, some of the most necessary articles being missing, even if the sign does read "Manila-Paris-New York." A shopping tour is not complete without a peep into the old town made up of Filipino and Chinese shops, a series of one-storied buildings of one room each. The side exposed to the short, narrow street has the wall taken down, and the shopper is barred only by a highly polished hardwood counter, on which you can sit if you prefer it to the small stools which sometimes miraculously appear for your convenience on the crowded sidewalks.

Usually you wind up the morning's tour—remember, all taken in leisurely fashion, no hurry and scurry of Broadway, for what cannot be bought today can be bought tomorrow—at the candy store and ice cream parlor. It is an enterprising American merchant who provides the ice cream soda. To be sure, it is made of condensed milk, for cows are luxuries in the east. Shopping has to be done in the early mornings, for the moon hour sees forbidding shutters placed in windows and doors of the English and native shops while the merchants go home for their siesta until the cool of the afternoon, when down the shutters come again, but the Yankee spirit of being afraid of losing a dollar keeps their shops open.

Forenoon and afternoon and night, forenoon.  
And afternoon and night, forenoon, and—what!

The empty song repeats itself. No more? Yes, that is life: make this forenoon sublime.

This afternoon a psalm, this night a prayer.  
And Time is conquered, and thy crown is won.  
—Edward Rowland Sill.

## Why We Shake Hands

A WRITER in the New York Sun has unearthed the following explanation of a common custom:

How many of us, for instance, know why friends shake hands when they meet? The Chinese are said to shake their own hands in greeting, with an air of cordial delight. Why do people of the so-called civilized nations prefer to shake each other by the hand? We are told that it is an old Roman custom, spread by the Romans throughout the countries of their dominion. Shaking hands means, "You are my friend. Believe it for the excellent reason that if you were not I should draw my sword. And how could I draw my sword with my shield upon my left arm and my right hand firmly clasped in yours?" So when we shake hands we are merely saying in the pantomime of ancient Rome: "There is peace and good will between us, for our swords are in their scabbards."

## Five Rhythms All at Once

A large audience assembled at the Jacques Dalcroze concert given in the Royal high school in Berlin in which he showed what can be done by judicious training in the way of developing rhythmic possibilities and the sense of tone. The Dalcroze disciples accomplish wonders in the way of rhythmic feats, such as beating five different kinds of time simultaneously. An interesting feature of this concert was the appearance of a class of very young children, who have been studying at the Dalcroze institution in Dresden only six months. —Musical Courier.

Scales are included in the handle of a grocer's scoop that a Philadelphian has patented so that the contents can be weighed when taken from a box, barrel or bin. —Indianapolis Star.

## "The Lord Is My Shepherd"

WHO is it that is your shepherd? The Lord! Oh, my friends, what a wonderful announcement! The Lord God of heaven and earth, the almighty Creator of all things, He who holds the universe in His hand as though it were a very little thing—He is the shepherd, and has charged Himself with the care and keeping of you, as a shepherd is charged with the care and keeping of his sheep. If your hearts could really take in this thought you would never have a fear or a care again; for with such a shepherd how could it be possible for you ever to want any good thing? —H. W. Smith.

## Good at Arithmetic, but No Cook

One morning at a late breakfast his wife broke out with:  
"For goodness' sake, John, how long did you boil these eggs?"  
"Just as long as you told me to, my dear."  
"Impossible. They're hard as bricks."  
"I boiled them just 12 minutes."  
"Twelve? Why, I told you that three minutes was long enough for an egg!"  
"Yes, dear—but I boiled four of them."  
—Ladies Home Journal.

Charles Lane Poole, professor of astronomy in Columbia University, is an enthusiastic yachtsman. He sails his own boat in all the important races of the season on Long Island Sound. —Washington Herald.

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## TACT

THAT little word tact expresses so much that is of value in all the relationships of life, and yet no study of the subject is included in any school curriculum. Under the light which Christian Science throws upon the processes of the human mind, however, and upon the relations between man and man, it is seen that the quality known as tact is one of very great importance.

The question is, what is tact? Is it a quality which is only intuitive, or can it be cultivated? The thinking man or woman will probably answer the last question in the affirmative while others will be doubtful on the point, and a little consideration of the word and what it stands for will perhaps reveal the reason for this difference of opinion.

To many people the application of the term "tactful" to any person would convey the idea that that individual was diplomatic, actuated by motives of policy, not quite trustworthy or sincere. That there are and have been many such is unquestionable, but the question still remains, are those qualities the characteristics of tact? Surely not, those are merely variants of the human will, and have no relationship to true tact. Again, it will be said that tact is only another word for sympathy, but a moment's thought will show that while the tactful person is truly sympathetic, it is quite possible, and very common, to find a fund of sympathy where there is no tact wherewith to express it or to use it, and so it fails of its fruition, sometimes stirring up difficulties rather than allaying them.

Tact, truly understood, is an expression of good qualities, for it is compounded of alertness, of wisdom and of love. Of alertness, because it gives the quickness to discern the need or the difficulty, of wisdom because it shows the way to deal with the problem, and of love because it gives the sympathy which recognizes how to heal it. To the true Christian the quality of tact is an invaluable weapon in his armory, meeting as he does with every phase of human need, for it gives him the insight to discern, and the ability to rebuke without wounding or discouraging the thought which is perhaps only just turning hesitatingly toward the healing Christ.

And indeed in every phase of human relationships, fathers and sons, mothers and daughters, husbands and wives, how often one has seen a reserved, perhaps shrinking, reaching out for help or encouragement, thrown back upon itself by a well meant but ill advised attempt to assist, where a little tact would have shown that the one thing the sufferer needed was to be left quietly to work out his problem alone after the encouraging word had started him on the right road. And, on the other hand, is not the one who seems to require constant personal

guidance as he takes his first steps on the upward grade, sometimes left some what impatiently to his own devices instead of being tactfully shown the difference between leaning on personality for help, instead of upon Principle. It has sometimes been insinuated that when St. Paul said that he became all things to all men, he was admitting that he diplomatically attempted to cajole or overpersuade his hearers to agree with him by insincere means, but would it not be more just, and more in keeping with what we know of the great apostle's character, to acknowledge that with never failing tact and true sympathy he was able so to put himself in the other person's place, and see from his point of view that he was enabled to lift him spiritually to a higher plane of thought and action.

All through Mrs. Eddy's writings the same quickness of discernment in meeting another's need is indicated as indispensable to the Christian Scientist. In her work, "Retrospection and Introspection," there are many passages emphasizing the same point, and it is significant that the closing words of the book are the lines by Hamilton: "Ask God to give thee skill in comfort's art," the two last lines of which are "and comforters are needed much of Christ-like touch."

How then shall we attain to this quick and active sympathetic understanding of our neighbor's need? By reversing the usual habit of thought which is, to gain good for ourselves or for our immediate belongings, and instead, to desire to give out good, not only to our own, but to humanity, to "love man more because we love God most." Such an attitude of mind so quickens and enlarges the sympathies that even without any spoken word those brought into contact with it will feel the benediction and respond to its calming, healing influence.

Evil could be avoided if one were constantly looking to that "divine influence ever present in human consciousness" ("Science and Health, Pref. p. xi) for its never failing supply of alertness, wisdom and love, which would surely find its expression in the "word fitly spoken" which is "like apples of gold in pictures of silver."

Would wisdom for herself be wooed  
And wake the foolish from his dream,  
She must be glad as well as good,  
And must not only be but seem.  
Beauty and joy are hers by right,  
And knowing this I wonder less  
That she's so scorned when falsely dignified  
In misery and ugliness.  
What's that which heaven to man endears,  
And that which eyes no sooner see  
Than the heart says with floods of tears,  
"Ah, that's the thing which I would be."  
—Coventry Patmore.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, May 17, 1911

### Governor Foss and His Experts

THE wrangle now going on on Beacon hill, in which the Governor, subordinate state officials, representative legislators and "experts" are participants, is not one that is edifying, and we believe citizens of Massachusetts are about ready to have the curtain rung down on the mortifying scene. There is much to be said for the tendency shown recently by federal, state and municipal administrators to select for temporary and for permanent tasks of government men especially trained for the work. Such a drift away from the old American fetish that the average man was competent for about every position is a wholesome sign of national life, making for greater administrative efficiency and a more rational notion of democracy.

But it is possible to overdo here, as in other excellent new developments of modern life, and it is easy, both for those who select experts and those who serve as such, to overrate the superiority of the latter both in their supply of common sense and their purity of motive in undertaking their tasks. If the record of the courts in their dealings with medical and handwriting experts is any index, it is not beyond possibility that men who make a specialty of probing into statistics and accounts can also be somewhat partizan in their findings.

It is natural that when a state or a city comes under the control of a party long out of power, and especially if the campaign has been one of bitter personal recrimination, there should be an effort to prove that the party long in office has abused its trust or has been grossly inefficient. But even in such an enterprise, the method of getting proof counts for much with the public, which is the jury that passes the verdict, and the public is a tribunal that is peculiarly sensitive to ideals of fair play and insistent that the witnesses be unprejudiced.

If Governor Foss and the Legislature could have agreed upon a joint method of conducting this probe, it would have been carried on in a more legal and precedent-conserving way, and criticisms affecting the choice of "experts" and their pay, which now are rife, might have been avoided. As it is, neither the Governor nor his specially employed investigators can avoid the suspicion, just or otherwise, that they were prejudiced from the start, and that the scheme has some of the aspects of a muck-raking venture at the public expense.

### Aiding "Tech"

NEARLY twenty years ago the state of Massachusetts began to make an appropriation to the Institute of Technology, recognizing its claim on the taxpayers because of its service to local and sectional as well as national welfare by its able pioneer work. Thus a principle was established and a habit set up which cannot be ignored now. During the interval of time there has been marked advance in Europe and in states of the Union west of the Alleghanies of generous appreciation of technical schools and vocational education of a high sort, an advance greater proportionately than Massachusetts has shown by her treatment of "Tech."

With the opening of the present Legislature friends of the institution saw to it that its claims for a more substantial measure of state aid were presented effectively; and so cogent was the argument and so conclusive the array of facts as to efficiency of service, that, unless Governor Foss wields his veto club in this direction, the state will be committed to an annual appropriation of \$100,000 for the next five years, and for five years thereafter of a similar sum each year, providing that by 1916 an addition of \$1,000,000 has been made to the endowment.

Even allowing for eighty new free scholarships, two for each senatorial district, this is generous aid compared with what Massachusetts has been giving, but it is not lavish or extravagant if it be compared with the amount that Germany or Wisconsin or Illinois is putting into the purses of similar institutions. Hence President MacLaurin is justified in making another statement to the public of what he thinks such a school has a right to expect from such an envying community, and from a section of the country that has so much to gain by the prosperity of a great technical school. He intimates that the trustees may be driven to higher tuition fees, which in turn will tend to debar many able and brilliant applicants, and will be a step contrary to the policy of democratic opportunity which is being worked out in the interior and West in the scientific schools of the state universities. The logic is inevitable that the greater and more varied the area of society drawn upon for pupils the higher the proportion of talent discovered.

THE Hon. William F. Cody, in his time, has ridden white horses, black horses, sorrels and roans, but he seems to be perfectly at home on the back bay.

### Independent American Literature

NO ONE of his famous contemporaries among American men of letters equaled Col. T. W. Higginson in constant, consistent insistence that the time had come in American life to develop an authentic national literature and to cut loose from the apron strings of Great Britain in the world of letters as in the realm of politics. Other more famous men occasionally struck the note. He was forever repeating it with urbane trenchancy and delicious satire, sometimes employing the eloquence of the platform and sometimes the reasoned logic of the essay, but always with the object in mind of widening the American national horizon and increasing the foreordained distinctive type of American literature.

Colonel Higginson no doubt was tempted into this course of polemical writing by his innate independence and impatience with restraint. But it was something more than this that kept him at it so many years. He knew that imitation of British models and acceptance of British standards was a less catholic choice than could be made, and he believed that imitation of any model was in itself a dwarfing process if indefinitely continued. He understood that differing national and political ideals and environments must affect

literature and art, and that the greater the variation the richer the product at the service of all. Hence he revolted at the setting up in America of a type of English literature dictated by London or Edinburgh; and he insisted that if Americans were to turn their eyes Europeanward it must be with France, Germany, Russia and other nations in the field of vision. America, in his opinion, was too large and vital a factor in the world to be an echo, and her knowledge of and her sympathy with the literatures of the world must be as wide as her hospitality to the races that she assimilates. The arguments which Colonel Higginson used and the methods which he employed in preaching American intellectual independence are to be found in his collection of essays entitled "The New World and the New Book," and it is a volume of considerable significance in view of the result it helped achieve.

For the attitude of the American author and the American reading public today is very different from what it was half a century ago. America can name persons who have achieved, who are distinctively her children, whose books, though written in English, never could have been written in England. America also has critics of literature who bring to their important task not only prepossessions in favor of democracy and acquaintance with the history and achievements of Britons from Chaucer to Tennyson, but also knowledge of the literatures and philosophies of Asia as well as Europe. America today reads the literature of all races and is seeking light wherever it may be found; and in turn she is creating certain forms of literature that go wherever post or rail penetrate on every continent. It was the reward of the Cambridge author to see a transformation he labored for come to pass.

THE Connecticut Senate has passed a bill licensing aeroplanes. If the House concurs, aeronauts floating over Connecticut will be expected to come down with the fee.

### Protest Against a Motor Trap

IN THE effort to comply with the regulations of the park commission, automobile drivers along Commonwealth avenue who are now required to change sides when they are about opposite the Ericson statue are meeting with practical difficulties that naturally have provoked criticism of the rule. Inasmuch as the result of informal protest has not seemed to move the commission to consider a revision of its law, an appeal has been made to the city council for its support for the demand that the commission give a hearing to the remonstrants. The council has acquiesced, unanimously requesting that the mayor ask the commission to announce a time when it will listen to a statement of the facts.

It is difficult to see how such an expression of desire can be ignored. The protest has to do with an assumed or real hazard on a thoroughfare that is in constant popular use. If there is any Medes and Persians quality to the present rule that justifies its retention, no matter what the consequences may be, that can be made clear at such a hearing. And if the users of automobiles have accumulated evidence as to the difficulties they incur they can mass testimony that must have some weight. Face to face, officials and critics can devise a proper way out and relieve a strained situation. Meanwhile, pending the hearing, the layman will continue to speculate why it is necessary to have a different code of traffic manners for different sections of the same street.

THERE may be more elaborate dressers at the coronation than Special Ambassador John Hays Hammond, but it is not likely that any of them will leave behind when starting for the ceremony a suit that is being pressed for \$1,600,000.

THE Yale expedition to Peru, under the direction of Dr. Hiram Bingham, a member of the faculty of that university and an experienced South American explorer, will be followed with intelligent and deep interest in all countries. Much has been said with regard to the recent shrinkage of exploration opportunities. Only one of the poles remains to be discovered. Asia and Africa have been raked from end to end. The interior of Australia presents some inducements, but it is far from being a terra incognita. There are immense tracts in Brazil, however, that have never known the footprint of the white man. Other parts of South America, outside of Peru, are inviting to the explorer. But, for the present, the country into which the Yale expedition is about to plunge appears to lack none of the essentials.

It is mountainous in the extreme; so much so that the Bingham party in its search for lost cities of the Incas will have to climb over two ranges of the Cordilleras that are between 18,000 and 19,000 feet high, and over Mt. Corpuna which reaches a height of 23,000 feet and is probably the highest mountain on the American continents.

But this is not all. In the pursuit of its mission, which is to study this practically unknown country thoroughly, to make maps of it, and, incidentally, to bring to the surface all that it contains archeologically, geologically, biologically and geographically that may be new or peculiar or remarkable, the party must penetrate jungles so dense that they have concealed the lost cities of the Incas from the prying eyes of the natives through centuries. Dr. Bingham assures us that there are many such cities lying deeply buried in the accumulated vegetation of Peru's mountain fastnesses.

It is hardly possible that those who are interested in all that has been and may be discovered and told about the early inhabitants of America—and their number is legion—can be told too much about the Incas. Romance is in every page of their history so far as it is known or imagined. Uncovering their lost cities, and perhaps their lost treasures, will not detract from the charm of this romance.

WALL STREET has been blamed for so many things that the additional charge that it is against reciprocity is not likely to worry either financiers or customers.

IT APPEARS to be established that the new secretary of war must give much of his time, especially after dinners, to the amenities of peace.

PROPOSED running of late accommodation trains on the narrow gauge railroad is immediately pronounced a broad gauge policy.

TO BE reasonable is also to be just.

### Lost Cities of the Incas

MUCH has been written of the cleanliness and efficiency in municipal government obtainable through the commission system. The first and strongest appeal made by the innovation in civic rule was addressed to the conscience of the people interested. Moral betterment was recognized as the first stepping stone to material improvement. Those who became concerned for the common welfare by reason of deterioration in municipal government discovered in the commission system a means whereby the people, in the main careless and negligent and indifferent, might be brought around to an appreciation of their obligations and opportunities as citizens.

It is doubtful if the commission plan would have been given a fair trial had its advocates held out primarily as the leading inducement in its behalf merely a reduction in the operating expenses of government. Everybody familiar with the facts is now aware that the idea of municipal government by commission grew out of what is commonly called an accident. The idea came in circumstances that were ripened for its reception. Galveston was forced to meet extraordinary conditions. Good government became a matter of business. Galveston's experience demonstrated that good government was attainable through the commission system, and other communities, timidly at first but more boldly as time advanced, adopted it.

Houston was the first city to follow Galveston's example. It entered upon the system with vigor. From John J. Hamilton's "Dethronement of the City Boss," a text-book on the subject, we learn that Houston in the few years following the adoption of city government retired \$400,000 of city indebtedness, discontinued the practise of issuing bonds to cover annual deficits, was meeting all current obligations promptly with cash, had a completely restored credit, purchased water works worth nearly a million dollars, improved its streets, reformed its traction system, brought all public works up to a higher standard, eliminated graft, sinecurism, favoritism and incompetence.

The question will occur to the thoughtful: Was not all of this, or much of it, due to the enthusiasm of the period? There is always doubt as to the permanency of reforms that start out so cheerily. A correspondent of the Pittsburg Gazette has just been over the ground in Houston. He does not alter the picture drawn by Mr. Hamilton. On the contrary, he presents it to us in even more attractive colors. After touching upon numerous gains in local government, he adds: "Today the city is so prosperous the mayor says that the actual value of the real and personal property is about \$250,000,000, yet it is assessed at only \$62,000,000, since the existing tax rate on this basis of assessment affords all the revenue the city needs for its operating expenses. The tax rate itself was reduced thirty cents on the hundred dollars while the back debts were being paid off and the improvements being made."

Without placing the system upon a purely material plane to begin with, without making the slightest concession whatsoever to so-called commercialism, without appealing, that is, to men's pocket-books, but rather by looking constantly and steadfastly toward the attainment of a reform that would be cheap at any price, the friends of the commission system of municipal government are able to make a showing for Houston that has deep significance for debt-ridden cities that are still governed in the old way.

THERE is reason to believe that Congress will adjourn by the middle of June, and there is reason to know that this will be entirely satisfactory if Congress finds it impossible to adjourn earlier.

His experience as a judge prior to his executive mission to the Philippines and his sustained, serious interest in problems of jurisprudence have made it natural from time to time for President Taft to comment on projects for reform of the judiciary. Sometimes he has done this in formal state papers, discussing concrete issues that the nation faces in the attempt to grapple with old forms of crime in new guises. On other occasions he has thrown off official rank and appeared as a speaker at national and state bar associations. But, whether speaking formally or informally, officially or privately, the content of his indictment has been the same. It has been candid and somewhat radical in its diagnosis of present conditions, but has avoided the charge of iconoclasm by reason of the fact that his way out points back rather than forward.

His latest speech, made before a conference on reform of criminal law and court procedure, reveals the candor of the critic. He frankly admits that the record of the United States for crimes unpunished is humiliating. It is a showing that goes far to justify the charge that Americans' reverence for law and for its enforcement is less than Britons'. Yet American law and court methods are rooted in early English ideals of justice and in the "common law." Why, then, the difference in execution of law, and in that deterrent effect that lurks in swiftness and certainty of sentence? President Taft holds responsible the legislatures and constitutional conventions that have steadily worked against the authority of the courts, that have pared down the right of judges to determine methods of trial or to aid in getting at evidence and in exposing guilt. He does not hesitate to place responsibility for this steady, subtle undermining of the power of the judges upon the members of his own profession, who, through their continued domination, of legislative assemblies and preponderance in constitutional conventions, consciously or unconsciously have worked to exalt their own privileges as counselors and advocates and to circumscribe judicial interference in court procedure. Given judges on the American bench with the same powers as the British judges, the former also would be able to expedite court procedure, cut away the maze of technicalities and verbiage, probe for the real facts and give a judicial decision quickly. It is liberty for the judge that is needed, and a restoration to him of former privileges, that in Great Britain have not been taken from him by Parliament or by any popular demand registering itself in formal decrees.

The difference between President Taft and some critics who agree with him in diagnosis of contemporary conditions is in their prescriptions of cure. They would still further limit the liberty of the judge by holding over him the "recall" and the possibility of constant criticism by political agitators. President Taft would turn back to an earlier conception of the independence of the judge in his own sphere and free him from bands that the American democracy already has bound around him.

### Commission Government Economical

### More Power for Judges